The Bombay Gazette,

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Bombay, 15th February 1862.

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Bombay, 15th February 1862.

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Bombay, 13th February 1862.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have received "the Bombay Almanack" for 1862, which is beautifully printed and full of clearly arranged information.—*Friend of India, Jan.* 9.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press; and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best work of reference that has ever been published in this Presidency. This Directory has for many years past been most carefully prepared, and in every succeeding year we find an increased attention to the collection of those details which makes a work of this description useful to every class of the community. It contains, amongst other matters, Army and Civil Lists of the three Presidencies corrected to the latest date before publication. The arrangement of the Madras and Bengal Lists, alphabetically, is quite a new feature, and one that will be recognised as of great utility. The "English Directory" is not the least important portion of the work, and will be found most useful to all who have occasion to refer to it for Parliamentary and all other information likely to interest Europeans in India. In a word the *Bombay Gazette Directory* for the present year is as perfect in all the branches of information likely to be desired as it is possible to make it.—*Deccan Herald, December* 25.

We have much pleasure to notice the appearance of the Bombay Almanac and Directory for 1862, published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. The work is a marvel of industry and laborious perseverance; and is decidedly one of the best works of reference which have issued from the Bombay press. It would be difficult to enumerate the varied and important matter it contains; but we would draw particular attention to the highly valuable financial statements which enrich the volume; the new Acts of the Imperial Parliament in reference to India; and those of the Legislative Council passed during last year; and the part of the Directory relating to England. To the commercial as well as the general public, the work is invaluable; and we would strongly recommend it as deserving of liberal patronage.—*Cochin Courier, January* 2.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the very excellent Bombay Almanack for 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* office. We have nothing fresh to say in praise of this compilation beyond what we have said in previous years. We certainly look on it as the *best work* of the kind published in this country.—*Delhi Gazette, January* 2.

The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1862, is the thirteenth annual publication of the series, and as each successive number has entered into energetic and successful competition with its predecessor, thirteen very manifest strides towards perfection are behind the present issue. Besides the Calendar and the English Directory, (with lists of peers and commoners,) we have the recent Acts of Parliament for India, Acts of the Legislative Council, Furlough Rules, Financial Statements, Tables of Pay and Allowances, Bombay Commerce, Post Office, Railways, Telegraphs, Customs, Weights, Fares, Judicial Establishments, Commercial ditto, Banks, Companies, Institutions, Societies, Clubs, Associations, the Bombay Press, &c. &c. A list of privileged persons (Native Princes and Sirdars) in the Presidency, is given, with various particulars regarding them. The second part (in the same volume) contains the Civil and Miliary Lists of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. These have been compiled and arranged, in their present forms, for the first time, and corrected up to the date of going to press. Much new matter has been introduced. The volume (of about 1050 pages) has evidently been got up with great care, is printed with handsome type, and is every way creditable to the press from which it issues.—*Bombay Guardian, December* 28.

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, 24th December 1861.

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WE beg to intimate that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Alexander Thomas Binny in our Firm ceased on the 31st December 1861.

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Bombay, 15th Feb. 1862.

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Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 13
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Leoville		„	„ 28
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Byculla Club, 10th Feb. 1862.

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Medow Street, Fort. NANSEE PARPIA.

INFANT-REARING.

MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or-pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflammation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa, and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, as adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—

"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child; hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat, but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, parctice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

C. B. F. ROUTH, M.D.

Packed in Bottles, with full instructions:

Sole Agent Messrs. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

ON SALE.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 1st November 1861, showing the Names and Designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government, in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judical, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 17th February 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 0 13/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0⅞d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 0⅞d.
Calcutta	Sight	100.
Madras	30 days' sight	99½.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000	5 p. cent.	75 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	35
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	71 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103 Buyer.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	15¼
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	33½
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2 Discount.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p.sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh. [Prem. nom.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 750 Div.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 130 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	......	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	90
,, Loan 1842-43	90
,, Loan 1854-55	90
New Five Per Cent. Loan	101½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	,, 230 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns	,, 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 204
Bar Silver	,, 106
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d.	£3 5s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 2s. 6d.	£2 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d.	
,, (Seeds)	£2 10s. 0d.	£2 12s. 6d.
To China	Nominal.	
To Clyde	£3 5s. 0d.	

The scarcity of Cotton, and the doubtful advices received last mail of the Liverpool cotton market, have checked the healthy demand for tonnage noticed in our last *Review*, and we have scarcely a transaction of any magnitude to report. For Liverpool we quote £3 for ready shipment, but for future shipments rates remain as firm as formerly noticed. London.—This berth has been effected by similar causes, and the scarcity of Cargo has been so great that we hear of one ship having purchased seeds on owner's account to fill up, rather than accept any reduction in price. China.—We have no business to report. As usual during the break between the completion of the shipment of the old crop of cotton and the arrival of the new staple, freights have become very dull, but as it is known that a very large amount of cotton has been purchased to arrive during March and April several ready vessels are held off the market; and the rates presently obtainable will probably compensate them for the delay thus sustained.

We quote to-day's rates:—

London, Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool, Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
Seeds	£2 2s. 6d.

—*Bombay Saturday Review, February* 15.

PRICES CURRENT (FEBRUARY 12th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy.
Old Broach, and Surat,		None.
Dhollera,	Rs.	170 to 175
Oomravuttee	,,	170 to 175
Compta,	,,	174 to 175
Dharwar Sawginned	,,	235 to 236
New Bansee, and Nuggur	,,	190 to 192
Khandeish	,,	180 to 185
NEW COTTON to Arrive:		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,,	196 to 197
Dhollerah (Do.)	,,	181 to 182
Oomrawuttee (March and April)	,,	179 to 180
Varavole (Do.)	,,	168 to 178
Dharwar Sawginned (May)	,,	236 to 237
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1500 to 1505.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish	at Rs.	5-11 to 5-12 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black		24 to 25
and White)	,,	33 to 34

THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(*From the Englishman's Weekly Mail, Feb.* 8.)

Corrected up to 4 P. M. Friday, 7th Feb., 1862.

The Bombay express, with the Mails up to the 3rd of January, arrived here on the 4th instant. The telegram from Galle announcing the arrival of the *Candia* with the mails of the 10th of January arrived here on the 6th instant.

PRODUCE MARKET.—The late news from Home has created an improvement in this market, owing principally to the American buyers having resumed operations. Stocks, however, are moderate and holders are consequently asking higher rates.

IMPORT MARKET.—The pacific news from America has made Importers more firm, and to-day we have news of a further rise in prices of piece goods in Manchester. The knowledge, however, on the part of dealers, of large stocks being in first hands keeps them back from purchasing except for actual wants, and we have very little alteration in prices. The tendency of the market is rather upward than downward.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.—The Share Market is dull—the exception being a demand for Bengal Bank and Docking Company's Stock; the former has been sold at 7,800; and the latter at 1,150, exclusive of the dividend just declared, of Rs. 50 per share. India General and other Inland Steam Shares are dull; Coal Scrip is stationary; Tea Shares continue in favour; and Bengal Tea Company's Stock, has been placed at 20 per cent. premium. The Great Eastern Hotel Company (a new enterprise) is on the market, and its share list advertised to be closed on the 25th instant. A new Joint Stock Company has prepared a prospectus during the last week, under the form of a North West Indigo Company, but it has not yet come before the public.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—There is no change to report in this market. The speculative transactions referred to in our last have been maintained in the way of time bargains, and quotations cannot be said to represent actual sales or purchases.

MONEY MARKET.—There is very little improvement in the demand, for money Loans are readily obtained on Government securities at from 3 to 4 per cent, and for business purposes the enquiry continues limited.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Exchange for this opportunity have been limited, and the rates remain about as quoted by the Bombay Mail. Bank bills have sold at from 2-0 9/16 to 2-0⅝ first class and good credits at from 2-0⅝ to 2-0¾; bills drawn against letters of authorization 2-0¾ to 2-0⅞ and documentary get from 2-0⅞ to 2-1. There has not been much doing on France and 3 and 6 months' sight bills payable in London are quoted at 2-0⅝ to 2-1 and 3 months' sight payable in France 2-60. On China the rate is nominally 213 to 214 per $100. Sales have been made on Mauritius at 52 to 52½ for 30 and 60 days' sight bills

FREIGHTS.—Our market for England is still very unsettled, prices unsteady, and demand extremely limited; shippers feeling their way, and acting with caution; nevetheless for what little business has been doing since our last, better rates have been obtained by ships and with an ordinary export demand and the present short supply of tonnage, we look for a considerable improvement before long. The Australian mail has brought several orders for that quarter, but owing to the scarcity of ships of suitable size, they can only be partially executed. The following charters have been effected:—*Anni Archbald* 243, to load a cargo of rice for Galle at Rs. 1-5 per bag, less 5 per cent. commission. *Flora*, 721, to load for Liverpool at £3-2-6 all round; *Tamana*, 629, to load for Melbourne at £4-10, *Indian* (A.) to load for Melbourne and Sydney at £4-10 and £4-15; *Malabar*, 1219, troops to England at £21-10, for men in health and £24-10 for convalescents; *Dartmouth*, 933, ditto at £20-15 for men in health and £23-15 for convalescents; *Salamanca*, 981, ditto at £21-10 for men in health and £24 for convalescents; *Collingwood*, 680, coolies to Demerara at £14-5 and rice at £3-5 per ton; *William Woodbury*, (A.) 1091, to load from rice ports for Europe at £4 per ton open charter.

EXPORTS.

INDIGO—The last two or three sales have gone off with spirit and prices have somewhat risen. Fifty-one thousand maunds are now out of the market and of what remains for sale the chief portion consists of the produce of the Doab.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ...... 3 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ...... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. ...... 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ...... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ...... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
Ditto 4 ditto ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 3 ditto ...... 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ...... 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto on demand ...... 1s. 11¼d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or emitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ...... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ...... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay, 26th January 1861.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. ...... 2s. 0d. ,,
,, 2 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. ,,
,, On demand ...... 1s. 11¼d. ,,
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11¼d. ,,
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11¼d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11¼d.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ...... 2 percent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn ...... 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ...... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are emitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
,, 3 do. ...... 2s. 0d. do.
,, 2 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 1 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. do.
on demand
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¼d. do.
On Ireland do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ...... 1s. 11¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ...... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement*.

REMITTANCES.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charge, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ...... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ...... ½ per cent.

Hours of business ...... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ...... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negociate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ...... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
3 Do. ...... at 2s. 0d. ,,
2 Do. ...... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
1 Do. ...... at 1s. 11½d. ,,
On demand ...... at 1s. 11¼d. ,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent, per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 percent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

February 10th, 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent under* 7 *and* 8 *Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE ...... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d.
,, 4 months' sight ...... 2s. 0¼d.
,, 3 months' sight ...... 2s.
,, 2 months' sight ...... 1s. 11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight ...... 1s. 11½d.
On demand ......
On Scotland ...... } 1s. 11¼d.
On Ireland ......
Circular Notes ...... 1s. 11¼d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs 50,000 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes on the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager, for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 15th January 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto 1s. 11¼d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ...... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ...... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 15	Yaratilda	Bowcross	London 26 Sept.
	Bramlay Moore	Williams	Liverpool 4 Oct.
	Rob Roy	Bridie	Kurrachee 11 Feb.
16	Meteor	Porter	Liverpool 14 Oct.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb. 15	Typhoon	White	Liverpool.
	Her Majesty	Seymour	London via Kurrachee.
	Gyptis	Alezais	Marseilles via Kurrachee.
	Robert Lowe (s)	Congleton	London via Kurrachee.
	Paria Nevegee	Nacoda	Madras.
	Telegraph (s)	Kidder	Surat.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat.
16	Lancefield (s)	Hutchinson	China &c.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per ship *Her Majesty*, to London via Kurrachee.—Colonel Mrs. and two Misses Salmon; Captain and Mrs. Rownsley and three children; Lieut. Hughes 83rd Regiment; Ensign O'Toole, 98th Regiment and 247 Invalids.

Per steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—75 natives.

Per steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—Dr. Forbes; Mr. G. R. Haywood; Lieut. Frankland, 12th Regt. 65 natives.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Saturday, 15th February 1862.

For London.

Minerva.—310 bags Ground Nuts, 503¼ cwt., Mooljee and Co.

For Liverpool.

Mindora.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee; 100 bales Cotton, 3 0 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Bosphorus.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Hooka Nursy 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Heralall Ramgopall.

Natolia.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee.

Rubin.—140 bundles Hemp, 140 cwt., Bhoja Carumsy; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.

Early Dawn.—400 bags Surseeseed, 200 cwt., Canjee Jeatha.

Protector.—750 bales Cotton, 2,625 cwt., David Saussoon and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt, Vurjeevun Vullubdass.

Tamerlane.—285 bags Nigerseed, 356 cwt., Bhimjee Girthur and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., W. & A. Graham and Co.

Tudor.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Khatesy Dhrumsy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Feronia.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.

Queen of the Sea.—1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Megjee Luckoo and Co.

Black Eagle.—420 bags Linseed, 630 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Crescent City.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Dhunjee Jeatha.

For Havre.

Bengali.—1,000 bags Jingillyseed, 1,500 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Lancefield.*—77 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, C. N. Cama and Co.; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy; 52½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Remington and Co.; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Saussoon and Co.; 31 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomunjee; 1 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs., Roognath Jugunath; 5 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungrana and Co.; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Goolabroy Thackersy; 1 case Cambay Stones, and Plain Dole, Virjeevun Maneckchund.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
800 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ... ... England.
204 Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ... ...Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ... Persian Gulf.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ... Bombay.
499 Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton ... River Indus.
420 Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ... ... Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Collingwood River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... ... Andaman Islands
205 Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ... ... Bombay. (in dock)
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge... Persian Gulf.
90 Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ... ... Madras.
274 Ethersey, (flat), McLaren... ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), William... Out of Commission.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser... ... Bombay.
1450 Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Tronson ... ... Calcutta.
610 Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ... ... River Indus.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender) Persian Gulf.
610 Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ... ... River Indus.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ... Persian Gulf.
Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ... ... Bombay.
522 Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ... ... Neale.
499 Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ... ... River Indus.
151 Keddywarry, (flat) ... ... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ... ... River Indus.
700 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ... Andaman Islands.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
445 Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson... ... River Indus.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ... ... River Indus.
610 Outram, (paddle), Neal ... ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), White... ... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ... Bombay.
800 Punjaub, 10, Foulerton ... ... England.
208 Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams... ... River Indus.
385 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Zanzibar.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ... ... Persian Gulf
705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ... ... Sedasewghur.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON

858 Agricola—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Jan. 18)
501 Caroline Agnes, Overstone—Forbes & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
853 Cleadon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.
980 Gibson Craig, Smith—Burstall & Co (c. l. Jan. 15)
829 Minerva, Merrimann—Remington & Co. (c. l. Jan. 31)
740 Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co.
629 Seafield, Mackay—D. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
891 Vernon, Jones—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Jan. 29,
848 Vittoria, Tate—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. Feb. 3,

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1023 Agenoria, P. Johnson—Pee. Cassels & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
1068 Black Eagle—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
1346 Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
1266 Beechworth, Frain—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
936 Clara Wheeler, Hiltz—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 3.
972 Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 14,
832 Crescent City—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Jan. 27)
900 Cameronian, Sadler—Leggatt & Co.
519 Early Dawn, Ewis—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1066 Egeria, Pollock—Coupland & Co.
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
1300 Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Cornforth. (c. l. Jan. 27)
790 Glendower, Hughes. (c. l. Feb. 14)
1195 Herald, Smellie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Jan. 13)
800 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
1334 Mindora, W. Flett—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 5)
643 Moreno, White—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Jan. 22)
1149 Mornington, Lowe—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Feb. 5)
845 Madge Wildfire, Tate—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
965 Margaret, Faulkner—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1273 Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.
1075 Natolia, Maguire, Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 13)
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Ewart Latham & Co. (c.l. Jan. 9,
1272 Protector, S. Clarke—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
1650 Queen of the Seas—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
623 Recorder, Osborn—Grey & Co. (c. l. Jan. 20)
573 Rubin, Rice—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 5)
2035 Red Jacket, Billing—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
764 Tamerlane, Caldwell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1069 Thornhill—Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
1800 Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Jan. 31)

FOR FALMOUTH.

587 Colonist, Gibson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR MANGALORE AND HAVRE.

273 Lezard, Rebberd—S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.

1200 Liberator, Robertson—Leckie & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

342 Bengali, E. Rosse. (c. l. Feb. 8)

FOR THE CLYDE.

518 Broomielaw, Anderson—Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR CHINA.

470 Rattlesnake, Barker—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 6)

FOR MAURITIUS.

845 Japan, R. Henderson—H. M. Seddick. (c. l. Jan. 18)

FOR BORDEAUX.

541 Jessore, Gachet. (c. l. Feb. 13.)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Ab. Latiff. (c. l. Oct. 7)

FOR COLSAGURPATAM.

91 Mohidin, Samdanee—Nacoda Apa Nana. (c. l. Feb. 10)
Homeda—Nacoda (c. l. Feb. 10)

FOR MANGALORE AND LONDON.

398 Dunsandle, Ginder—Remington & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Tilly (s), Gething—B. S. N. Co.'s (c. l. Feb. 12)

NOT FIXED.

744 Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.
843 Adriatic, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1001 Algiers, Morris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
112 Alice, Nicholas—Dinshaw Bhicajee.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
1162 Africa, Bowie, J. Tanner & Co.
1415 Beecoo-en Chumber—E. Bates & Co.
501 Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.
559 Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Deena.
487 Celestial Breeze, Quthampton—H. S. Arbee.
2020 Challenge, Thoradike—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.
1049 Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
344 Coromandel, Baudry—J. N. Wadia Sons & Co.
300 Dadloy, Nacoda—G. M. Abdool.
560 Duke of Wellington, Beatti—W. Nicol & Co.
1488 Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy & Co.
879 Edward Percy, Stewart—G. S. King & Co.
Faize Allum, Robinson.
Falkland, J. Macfarlane.
1201 Futty Mombarack, Nacoda—Cursondass Verzdass.
477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.
369 Glen Isla, Paynt—H. M. Seedic.
1090 Grace Darling Bearse—M. Nusserwanjee Bhownugria.
1000 Iskundersha, Mahomed.
1418 Jacob A. Westerwelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
528 James Briant, Lovett—W. Nicol & Co.
574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Cottier—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
508 Kossuth, P. L. Jones—Mirza Ally Mahomed.
374 Khusroe, Gray—Bhugwandass Pursotumdass.
520 Land O'Cakes, Sherer—J. Tanner & Co.
832 Lobelia, Joblin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
Le Harthee, Nacoda.—Jairam Sewjee.
1039 Lizzie Oakford, Eldridge—Stearns Hobart & Co.
130 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
1360 Macduff, Blacklock—Peel, Cassels & Co.
599 Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.
Nantis, Nacoda—C. S. Sons & Co.
Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda.
784 Niobe, Lindholm—Dossabhoy Merwanjee.
853 Northern Bride, J. Brown—Remington & Co.
1238 North, Brown—Rennie Scovell & Co.
989 Owen Glendower, Robinson—D. H. Cama.
802 Pescatore, Lacombe—D. Cursetjee.
1196.—Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, A. H. Huschke & Co.
891 Prince of Wales, Winkler—P. Heerachund Sons & Co.
259 Punjab, A. L. Taylor—H. E. H. Habib.
Pioneer (s), Mason—B. S. N. Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
940 Richard Cobden, Randall—A. H. Huschke & Co.
938 Sebastopol, Lowther—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
1045 Star of India, J. Morris—Remington & Co.
74 Sullamutt-e, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.
926 Sunbeam, O'dell.
363 Teaser, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
1275 Ticonderoga, Sloughton—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1543 Tropic Bird, Dawson—Wallace & Co.
939 Union, Stilling—Bramhall & Co.
560 Vulture, Gil—Dassabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
870 Walso Ken, Bulman.
940 Wide Awake Swanson—D. Sassoon & Co.
442 Wadiatool Rahimon, Foster—S. M. S. A. Lutiff.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

2200 Columbian, Skottowe.
1200 Ganges, Sparkes.
1200 Madras, H. W. King.
1900 Malta, Gribble.
1600 Pottinger, H. Wilkinson.
1200 Singapore, H. Toll.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

485 Meggie, Naughton—S. Tyebjee & Co.
452 Dunnikier, Main—Fleming & Co.
761 Chimera, Motte—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
730 Swithamly, Fleming & Co.
454 Velocity, Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1061 Lorenza, Hamlin—Fleming & Co.
661 Maid o' the Seas, Stanwood—Farnham & Co.
593 Sea Lion, Alexander—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

822 Rob Roy, Bridie—Finlay & Co.
685 Time, Horne—Ashburner, Bell & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400 Ark ...... Nov. 22.
676 Burlington, Howes ...... W. Nicol & Co. ...... Dec. 10
668 Celuta, Hayes.
865 Countess of Yarborough, Fuller. S Tyabjee & Co. June 15
1046 Childwickbury, Lambard. W. Nicol & Co. ...... Dec. 24
938 Clara, R. J. Barrow ...... Dec. 21
755 Fairlie ...... S Tyebjee & Co. ...... Oct. 23
1154 Forest Rights, Chester ...... Gray & Co. ...... Dec. 31
696 Granville, Laker.
1041 Indomitable, Carren ...... D. H. Cama & Co.
1342 Istanboul, Deuchar ...... Forbes & Co. ...... Dec. 4
908 John Temperley Liddle.
726 John Vanner, Moore.
396 Knights, Reid ...... Wallace & Co. ...... Oct. 15
Knight, Watson ...... John Tanner & Co.
678 Lady McDonald, Brunell ...... John Tanner & Co.
636 Laurel, Claproth.
763 Nile, Varley.
788 Morayshire Mathers ...... Leckie & Co. ...... Sept. 24
905 Mary Shepherd, Budge ...... Martin, Young & Co.
676 Matilda Atheling ...... S. Tyabjee & Co.
423 Prudhoe, Johnson ...... Sept. 21
1235 Star of the South, Reimer. W. Nicol & Co. ...... Nov. 11
540 Southern Belle, Benson ...... Leckie & Co.
311 Shantung, Webster ...... Peel, Cassels & Co. ...... Dec. 19
813 Unrivalled, Crawford.
579 Victory, Stephens.
433 Wabourne.
720 Yaratilda, Bowness ...... John Tanner & Co. ...... Sept. 20
906 Zuleika, Riddell ...... Nov. 12

FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE.

704 Phoebe Dunbar, Crow ...... Dec. 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1163 Ajmeer, Asplett ...... Lawrence & Co. ...... Dec. 27
1070 Anna, Brough ...... Dec. 19
1046 Americana, Potts ...... Oct 4
1475 America, Finlay ...... Coupland & Co. ...... Oct. 25
1673 America, Brown ...... Oct. 23
811 Anna Dorothea, Smith ...... Coupland & Co. ...... Oct 13
2153 Bates Family, Hogg ...... E. Bates & Co. ...... Jan. 1
882 Bramley Moore, Williams. W. & A. Graham & Co. Oct. 10
1457 British Lion, Leybold ...... Coupland & Co. ...... Aug. 26
1122 Brunelle, Orkney ...... Rennie, Scovell & Co. ...... Nov. 5
1493 Broughton Hall, Rennie ...... Coupland & Co. ...... Oct. 18
1081 Clifton Belle, Bustin ...... Coupland & Co. ...... Oct. 24
Crescent, Ewing ...... Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 16
909 Culloden, Smith ...... W. Nicol & Co. ...... Oct. 1
680 Campbell, Meikle ...... Killick Nixon & Co. ...... Nov. 11
1244 Camperdown, Cameron ...... Rennie, Scovell & Co. Dec. 27
1073 City of Agra, Ewing ...... Coupland & Co. ...... Dec. 31
848 Dalkeith, Sevan.
854 Dora, Banks.
594 Dewa Gungadhur, McKenzie. A. H. Huschke & Co. Dec. 7
1152 Dirigo, Brown ...... Rennie, Scovell & Co. Sept. 19
656 Douglas Castle, Steele ...... Ritchie, Steuar & Co. Dec. 5
949 Etna, Hughes ...... Rennie, Scovell & Co. Oct. 23
617 Euphrates, Macpherson ...... E. Bates & Co. ...... Dec 27
1195 Floating Light, Starkie ...... Rennie, Scovell & Co. Dec. 7
1171 General Simpson, J. Graham Coupland & Co.
1051 Glenalva, Muir ...... W. Nicol & Co. ...... Dec. 4
1828 Hahneman, Denman.
1352 James Pilkington, Griffiths. Bates & Co.
768 James Russell, Muir ...... Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Nov. 6
1710 John Melhuish, Grant ...... W. & A. Graham & Co. Sept. 25
804 Joshua, W. Bartlett ...... Coupland & Co. ...... Dec. 2
1596 John Lynn, Forsyth ...... Lawrence & Co. ...... Dec. 2
725 Kennington, Edward ...... Nov. 29
725 Remington, Brown ...... Leckie & Co.
1210 Levant, Ferran ...... Dec. 23
952 Lammermuir, Stuart ...... Leckie & Co. ...... Nov. 30
1097 Maha Ranee, Carr ...... Ewart, Latham & Co. ...... Nov. 1
1334 Morning Star, Mathews ...... Coupland & Co. ...... Nov. 2
1831 Meteor, Porter ...... Rennie Scovell & Co. ...... Oct. 14
1187 Maldon, Taylor ...... Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1241 Martin Luther, McCreadie W. & A. Graham & Co. Nov. 1
1194 Monica ...... Dec. 4
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay ...... E. Bates & Co.
938 Nell Gwyn, Clark ...... Dec. 20
1238 North, Trumble ...... Rennie, Scovell & Co. Sept. 2.
955 Preston, Meffett.
1433 Queen of the West, Hilton.
824 Rising Sun, Bustin ...... Nov. 1
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott. Coupland & Co. ...... Nov. 8
57 Sir Charles Napier, Bell ...... Nov. 16
778 Shard, Carmen ...... Killick Nixon & Co. ...... Nov. 28
1138 Tornado H. Amy ...... W. Nicol & Co. ...... Dec. 3
998 Tiger ...... Nov. 1
1116 Tivoli ...... W. Nicol & Co. (Galle Jan. 30)
1114 Veteran ...... Rennie, Scovell & Co. ...... Jan. 4
839 Virginia, Davis ...... W. Nicol, & Co. ...... Dec. 14
1131 War Cloud, Mackey.
1339 Wasp, Storey.

FROM LIVERPOOL & ADEN.

1003 Azuline, Manson.
1035 Beeston Castle, Corney.

FROM CARDIFF.

427 Enterprise, Haynes.
844 Lucy & Harriet.
781 Percy Douglas, Hamon ...... Nov. 12

FROM CARDIFF & ADEN.

929 Missouri, Calhoun.

FROM HULL.

654 Gloriosa ...... W. Nicol & Co. ...... July 22

FROM SUNDERLAND.

885 Alarm.
1391 Bosphorus, Pendleton ...... Killick Nixon & Co. ...... Nov. 4
530 Emigrant ...... Ritchie, Steuart & Co
1234 War Spirit, Lukes ...... S. Burstall & Co.

FROM THE CLYDE.

800 Chase, Martin ...... Sept. 8
604 Priam, Irvine ...... W. & A. Graham & Co.
1000 Silver Eagle, Young ...... Nov. 11
478 Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell W. & A. Graham & Co. Jan. 3
996 Pericles, Ferguson ...... W. & A. Graham & Co. Dec. 7

FROM QUEENSTOWN.

450 Edwin ...... Forbes & Co. ...... July 9

FROM GOTHENBURG.

586 Thetis, A. J. Reis ...... Peel, Cassels & Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

401 Hildesheim, Jacobse ...... J. Sigg & Co. ...... Sept. 4

FROM MAURITIUS.

Ocean ...... S Tyabjee & Co.

FROM ADEN.

644 Carnatic.
661 Relief, Lorby.

FROM MAULMEIN.

868 Chevalier, Perkins.

FROM CALCUTTA.

500 Bartle Frere.
200 Futtel Currim.
300 Hamoody.
800 Mary Ann.
800 Mogul, Spooner ...... J. P. Cornforth & Co.
700 Granada, Miller ...... Stearns Hobart & Co.
701 Poictiers, Howard ...... Brice & Co.
540 Surge.

FROM RANGOON.

830 Thames, Latham ...... W & A. Graham & Co.
1132 Persian, Lavage ...... W & A Graham & Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1178 Asa Eldridge Colman ...... Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1069 Albion ...... S. Burstall & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

669 Alexander, Tyoder.
465 Balaklava, Kezer ...... Sept. 5
776 Blackwater, Edwards.
252 Castor, G. Attard ...... May 23
656 Clarendon, Deacon.
682 Excelsior, Faithful.
449 Emma, Keys ...... Oct. 33
413 Euphrates, Cowen.
851 Gala, Fisher.
377 Lemuella ...... S. Tyebjee & Co.
779 Sir R. Abercrombie ...... Ewart Latham, & Co. Dec. 26
586 Scutari Edwards ...... Jan. 10
658 Velocity, Shrewsbury ...... Sept. 14
419 Victoria, Gibbs ...... Sept. 14
641 Westward Ho, Wilkinson.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

650 Clara, Peters.
465 Jane Blythe.
727 Swithamley, Weir ...... Aug. 31

FROM HULL.

497 Sarah March ...... July 3

FROM DEAL.

996 Arabia Forest.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—February 5, Ship *Euxine*, Malcolmson, from Liverpool 19th Oct.

Do. *Beautemps Beaupre*, Gracommette, from Bourbon 8th December.

Do. Ship *Sir W. Eyre*, Blakey, from Liverpool 5th Oct.

Do. Steamer *Coringa*, Gray, Junior, from Moulmein 28th Jan.; touched at Rangoon 31st Jan. and Akyab 4th Feb.

Do. Ships *R. Pulsford* and *City of Nankin* and barque *Ann* (particulars not received.)

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.—February 8, Ship *Trafalgar*, Taylor, to Coconada.

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

14th February.—Lieut. Cumming, 22nd Regt., on leave, from Nuggur.

DEPARTURES.

14th February.—Captain E. J. Rownsley, 108th Regt., on sick certificate, to England.

15th Do.—Lieut. C. Frankland, 12th Regiment, on duty, to Surat.

Do.—Assistant Surgeon J. T. Sanderson, 2nd Regt., on leave to Kulla 'ghee.

Do.—Captain T. Ross, Staff Corps, to join, to Neemuch.

Do.—Surgeon Major S. M. Pelly, Staff, to join, to Kurrachee.

16th Do.—Captain R. W. C. Hencby, Hyderabad Contingent, from leave, to Aurungabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Saturday, 15th February 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows:—

President.—Captain Jacob, 18th Regt., N. I.

Members.—One subaltern from 33rd Regt., and one subaltern from 18th Regiment N. I.

3. The Native General Invaliding Committee, of which Surgeon Broughton, 21st Regiment N. I., is President, is dissolved.

4. The Medical Committee which assembled on the 14th ultimo, at the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and of which Surgeon Broughton was President, will reassemble at the Commissariat stores, Military Store Lane, at 11 A. M., on Monday next, the 17th instant, to inspect certain articles of clothing intended for Hospital use.

4. A Preliminary Examination Committee composed as under will assemble at the mess room, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., at 11 A. M., on Monday next, the 17th instant, to examine such Officers, as may appear before it, in the native languages previous to their appearance before the General Examination Committee.

President.—Captain Peyton, 23rd Regt. N. L. I.

Members.—The Interpreter 18th Regiment N. I., and the Interpreter 23rd Regiment N. L. I.

5. The Committee of which Lieut. Colonel Petrie, Royal Horse Artillery, is President, is adjourned until further orders.

Bombay, Sunday, 16th February 1862.

The 33rd Regiment, the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjut. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 14th Feb, 1862.

Captain F. Newnham of the Bombay Staff Corps, is attached to do duty with the 23rd Regt., N. L. I., from the 20th inst.

4th Class School Master H. Birbeck is appointed to No. 1 Battery 21st Brigade Royal Artillery and directed to join.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Lieut. H. M. V. Heythuysen, attached to 9th Regt. N. I., for 36 day from date of departure.

10th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Colonel J. S. Gell, Lieut. E. H. Noyes and Lieut. H. W. Harris.

17th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. L. Warden, and Lieut. A. C. Hunter, for sixty days from date of departure on privileges leave.

3rd European Regt.—Lieut. C. P. Forbes, for 30 days from 14th instant.

13th Regt. N. I.—Major H. A. Adams from 11th March to 10th July in extension to remain at Bombay and in the Deccan on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette, February* 8.)

Leave of absence to England for twelve months, on Medical Certificate, is granted to Mr. T. Garrett, Post-Master of Bombay.

Mr. E. T. Beauvais, Head Inspecting Post-Master in Scinde, to officiate as Post-Master of Bombay during Mr. Garrett's absence.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. K. Elliot, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is permitted to proceed to Bombay, and has obtained the usual leave of absence for this purpose, preparatory to obtaining leave to Europe under Medical Certificate.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty-six years' service, eight years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 18th February 1861, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major W. H. Ryves.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors, from the 18th February 1861, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain A. Turner.
,, (Brevet-Major) O. Hamilton.
,, S. H. J. Davies.
,, G. Faithfull.
,, (Brevet-Major) C. Herbert.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four years' of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captains from the 18th February 1861, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) C. J. Godby.
,, ,, ,, G. Hamilton.
,, ,, ,, R. Davidson.
,, H. B. Chalmers.

No. 127. BENGAL STAFF CORPS.—The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors, from the date specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain (Brevet-Major) O. E. Rothney. 27th June 1861.
Captain F. Alexander, 11th December 1861.

No. 131.—Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, it is hereby notified that the Enlistment of Half pay Trumpeters, Buglers, and Drummers, hitherto authorized under the operation of Government General Orders Nos. 351, dated 22nd September 1849, and 582 of the 22nd November 1850, for the Local European Corps recently transferred to the Line, will in future be discontinued. All those who may already be borne the strength of Regiments as Half-pay Trumpeters, Buglers, and Drummers, will continue to serve under their former conditions, until otherwise provided for in the usual course.

No. 132.—The following paragraph of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 483, dated 24th December 1861, is published for general information and guidance:—

1. "It being essential for the complete identification of men who have left the Service, and who are entitled to participate in any distribution of prize money or batta which has been or may be granted by Her Majesty, that the Regimental number of every man shall be inserted in the Rolls, I have to request that you will cause the necessary instructions to be issued for that purpose."

No. 134.—The following paragraph of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 485 of the 24th December 1861, is published for general information:—

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned Regiments bearing on their Colors, or in the case of the 60th Rifles, on their appointments, the distinctions specified against each in commemoration of their services in China in 1857 and 1860:—

Corps.	PRESENT AT		
	Canton	Takn Forts.	Pekin.
1st King' Dragoon Guards	...	1	1
11th Bengal Cavalry (late 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry)	...	1	1
19th Bengal Cavalry (late Fane's Horse).	...	1	1
1st Battalion Military Train	...	1	1
2nd ,, 1st (Royal) Regiment	...	1	1
1st ,, 2nd (Queen's) ,,	...	1	1
1st ,, 3rd (Buff) ,,	...	1	1
31st Regiment	...	1	...
44th do.	...	1	...
59th do.	1	1	...
2nd Battalion 60th Rifles	...	1	1
67th Regiment	...	1	1
99th do.	...	...	1
20th Bengal Native Infantry, late 8th Punjab Infantry	...	1	1
23rd Bengal Native Infantry, late 15th Punjab Infantry	...	1	1

No. 136. *Erratum.*—In Government General Order No. 1126 of the 10th December 1861, notifying the period from which the grant, of the China Medal should commence, for "1st. October 1860," read *1st August* 1860. Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

MONTENEGRIN VOCAL TELEGRAPHY.—One singular custom among the Montenegrins has yet to be noticed. The shepherds sitting alone on the hill-tops have found means of communicating with each other, by adopting such a modulation of their voice as will make it audible at a great distance. The pitch is that of a deep howl, and travellers continually hear drawling sounds floating around them, which, though incomprehensible to them are quite plain to the initiated half a mile off and which perhaps give a full accounts of themselves. For not only is this practice adopted to relieve loneliness, but it has become a regular telegraphic system, mountain-top in an incredibly short time. If marauders have attacked a district, the alarm is spread all round, and in an hour or two, hundred of armed warriors have assembled to pursue and punish the enemy. Or in peaceful times, often, the wild heroic songs of the country are repeated from voice to voice, through the quiet monlit, starlit nights, till the whole region is filled with sounds, which, if strange and meaningless to the alien our, are choice music to the patriot soul, or a fierce incentive to his flagging spirits.—*Once a Week.*

ECCLESIASTICAL LOTTERIES IN FRANCE.—"A great many churches," says the *Siecle*, "have been constructed in these latter times, and lotteries have often been employed to aid the piety of the faithful. Our readers will, no doubt, remember the lottery of Notre-Dame de la Garde, at Marseilles, which figured for a long time among the advertisements in the journals. That lottery is closed, but the church which it was to aid in building is not terminated, and even the continuation of the works appears to encounter certain difficulties, owing to the state of the funds. The Marseilles journals demand that an account shall be given of the manner in which the sums collected by the lottery have been employed, and they ask in particular for the name of the person who won the grand prize of 100,000f. They are also anxious to know how it happens that 120,000f. produced by the lottery, 300,000f. to 400,000f. subscribed by the faithful, 300,000f. lent by M. Mires, and 120,000f. the annual revenue of the chapel, have not only not sufficed to complete the church, but that debts to the amount of 500,000f. have been incurred. Public opinion at Marseilles and in all the South of France awaits with impatience explanations respecting this unfortunate enterprise."

Sporting Gazette.

BOMBAY RACES—1862.

SIXTH DAY,—*15th February* 1862.

Saturday's meeting was graced by a larger attendance than we ever remember to have seen at Byculla. Great interest was manifested on the *Winners' Handicap* which presented the unusually large field of 10 starters. *Venus*, notwithstanding his top weight and the suspicious appearance of his off fore leg, was perhaps in most favor, but *Suliman* and *Grey Leg* were at the same odds, whilst *Merrie England* was but a trifle behind. Numerous were the bets at 3 and 4 to 1 against each of the above, and *Bijou*, we believe had a little money laid out on him at 1 to 7. *Mistake* could find no one sufficiently adventurous to back him, and the rest of the lot were in much the same predicament.

1ST RACE.—"THE FORCED HANDICAP," 2 miles, for all winners during the meeting. Entrance 5 G. M. for each Race won.

The Stranger's	G A H	Grey Leg	8	11	1
Abdoolah's	G A H	Mistake	8	4	2
The Stables'	G A H	Merrie England	8	5	3
Mahomed Bauker's	B A H	Venus	9	7	4
Abdoolah's	B A H	Rejected	7	7	5
Captain Davison's	G A G	Corsair	7	7	6
H. H. Aga Khan's	B A H	Suliman	9	3	7
H. H Aga Khan's	B A H	Ali Shah	8	0	8
The Stables's	B A H	Hector	8	0	9
Mr. St. Andrew's	B A H	Bijou	7	10	10

Time—3m. 53s.

After two false starts they got off as well as could be expected, *Rejected*, leading with *Hector* close up and *Bijou* lying third. After about ¼ of a mile *Bijou* took up the running with *Grey Leg* in the third place and *Venus* last but one. At the mile post *Venus* began to gallop and went up a little, but something was evidently wrong with him, for it soon became apparent that he could not hold his own even in the hands of Capt. Kerr, who was up instead of Abdoolah as in the program. At the Adelphi *Bijou* was still to the fore, but the little horse stood no chance with *Grey Leg* and *Suliman*, who were at his quarter? *Mistake* about this time put on the steam and gradually decreased the distance between himself and his betters, and at the corner was well up. *Grey Leg* had now an unmistakeable lead, *Bijou* had fallen quite into the rear and *Merrie England* was not by any means out of it. *Mistake* was called upon about the distance and struggled gallantly for the first place, but could not get up to Brewty, who had nothing to do but keep his horse straight and let him win as he liked. With so many it was difficult to place them correctly, and after the first four, that is, *Grey Leg, Mistake, Merrie England* and *Venus*, the places above given, although we believe them to be correct, may possibly not be so. The time 3-53 was very good.

On the second event there was not much speculation for the reason that the three horses being all green, no one knew what they could do, or could even guess as to how they were likely to run. When we say *no one* we speak of course of the public, as some few, who were supposed to know a thing or two, entertained a strong predilection for *Chusan*.

2ND RACE.—"A SECOND DEALERS' STAKES," for all Arab Horses landed after 1st September 1861 Weight for age. 1½ miles. Horses to be named on 1st January 1862. 10 G. M. and 10 G. M. for each Horse declared to start.

Mhd. Bauker's	G A H	Kamer	8	5	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	G A H	Hajee	8	5	2
Abdool Wahab's	B A H	Chusan	8	5	3

Time—3m.

Chusan took the initiative, kept his inside, and made the running for ¾ of a mile or so, *Kamer* and *Hajee* however, keeping at him and not letting him go to sleep on the way. At the stacks *Chusan* began to give way, and at the two mile post was beaten off, the two greys having the race between them and *Kamer* eventually proving himself the better horse in 3 minutes, *Hajee* a bad second and *Chusan* nowhere.

The third Race on the programme was the *Auction Stakes*, and was in fact won by *Albemarle*, before the horses came to the post, his competitors not standing a chance with the Australian, although he gave them 1 st. 11 lb. each. After a false start, caused, (not the first time during the meeting) by one of the jocks (not Escott or Ali Abdoolah) trying to get an unfair advantage by getting behind and cantering his horse up to the post, they got off on even terms. *Albemarle* played with them throughout and made a race of it by letting *Abdool Wahab* come in second by half a length. Time R. C. 3.6 mile and a half 3.1. In accordance with the terms of the Race the winner was then put up for sale in the enclosure, but, no one bidding Rs. 1030, he remained in his owners hands, apparently to his great satisfaction.

3RD RACE.—"THE AUCTION STAKES," Rupees 300 from the Fund. For all Horses, R. C. entrance, 10 G. M.

	st.	lbs.
If to be sold for Rs. 1200 to carry	9	7
1000	9	0
800	8	7
600	8	0

The winner to be put up to auction immediately after the Race. Any surplus above the selling price to go to the Fund. To close and name the day before the Race.

Abdoolah's	B A G	Albemarle	9	11	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	B A H	Abdool Wahab	8	0	2
The Stables'	G A H	Dew Drop	8	0	3

Time—3m. 6s.

The *Losers' Handicap* or *Beaten Plate* was looked upon as Mr. St. Andrew's Race with *Bijou*, because *Morning Star* and *Tom Sayers* were known to be of no use, *Hood Hood* is a mile horse, *Foam* was greatly overweighted, and *Red Hazard* was as stiff as the distance post.

4TH RACE.—"THE BEATEN PLATE," Rupees 300 from the Fund. A Handicap open to the beaten horses of the Meeting. 10 G. M. entrance, H. F. 1½ miles.

Abdoolah's	C A H	Red Hazard	9	0	1
The Stables'	G A H	Foam	9	5	2
Mr. St. Andrew's	B A H	Bijou	8	9	3
The Stranger's	G A H	Morning Star	7	12	4
The Stables'	G A H	Tom Sayers	8	0	5
Abdoolah's	B A H	Hood Hood	8	7	6

Time—3m.

Bijou and *Hood Hood* took the lead with the rest a close quarters except *Red Hazard* who seemed to be going on three legs, and before half a mile had been covered was 30 lengths to the bad, and it was thought had been pulled up. Between the mile post and the Stacks, he, however, seemed to recover himself, and making a wonderful rush, he run through his horses in the easiest manner. On emerging from behind the Hay *Red Hazard* was lying behind *Bijou* and *Foam*, pulling double. He then gradually stole the lead from *Bijou* and went to the front with *Foam* on the outside, but it was quite clear from the corner that *Foam* would have to rest contented with the barren honors of the second place. *Red Hazard* won very easily in 3. 0.

And so ends the Byculla Race Meeting of 1862 after shewing as good sport as any of its predecessors for years past. The drawback was the absence of the *regular* Race Lotteries, which was bitterly complained of by many of the chief supporters of the Turf. Mr. St. Andrew we suppose must be considered the *Winner of the Season*, for which he may indeed thank his stars. We do not prognosticate much of a career for *Claverhouse*, who will never we think earn himself a place in the front rank of Indian Turf celebrities. Mahomed Bauker too will probable find a cheque in five figures waiting for him on settling day thanks to *Venus, Garibaldi and Gold Mohur.*

There will be an extra day on Tuesday, but we have not been able as yet to ascertain what events may be expected to come off beyond the fact that there will be a *Second Second Dealers Plate.* Why on earth not call it a *Third Dealers Plate* at once? We will give full particulars tomorrow.

P. S.—May we ask the *Times of India's* "*Young Friend*" what has become of the sporting Reporter who appeared to such advantage in his issue of the Saturday before last? This *apropos* of his indenting on us for an account of last week's doings at Byculla.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—

At Poona, February 12th, Lady Mansfield, of a son.

MARRIAGE—

On the 1st February, at the Fort Church, Belgaum, by the Revd. John Churchill, M. A., Charles Bradley, Bombay Civil Service, son of the Revd. Charles Pritchard, of Clapham, Surrey, to Emily Dorothea, youngest daughter of Hamerton John Williams, Esq.

BENGAL.

BIRTH—

At Cooley Bazar, on the 30th January, the wife of Captain F. A. Burnell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES—

At the Old Church, the Rev. George Lovely, Thomas Dyson, Esq., Bank of Bengal, to Emily Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Charles Henry, Esq., of Calcutta.

At the Union Chapel, Calcutta, on the 21st January, by the Revd. E. Storrow, T. Newman, Esq., to Sarah Jane, second daughter of G. C. Hay, Esq.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 27th February, at 4 o'clock P. M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

POSTAGE.

	Viâ Marseilles.	Viâ Southampton.
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	
,, ½ ,,	,, 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
,, ¾ ,,	,, 0 14 0	
,, 1 ,,	,, 1 0 0	,, 0 8 0
,, 2 ,,	,, 2 0 0	,, 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 28th February, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th February.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SIND MAIL.

The mails for KURRACHEE AND SCINDE, per steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

TO SUEZ AND ENGLAND		TO GALLE AND CHINA.	
February	27th.	March	1st, 14th, 29th
March	12th, 27th.	April	14th, 29th
April	12th, 27th.	May	14th, 29th
May	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th
June	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th
July	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th
August	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
September	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.		

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY 1862.

Last Quarter ...... Friday 21d. 7h. 6.5m. P. M.
New Moon ...... Friday 28d. 9h. 40.5m. P. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises h. m.	Sun Sets h. m.	High Water at Bombay. Morn. h. m.	Even. h. m.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
Mon.	17		6 29	6 0	0 37	0 56	Date 14th Feb. Time—7h. 49m. 12s.
Tues.	18		6 28	6 0	1 16	1 34	
Wed	19		6 27	6 1	1 50	2 16	
Thur.	20		6 27	6 1	2 51	3 5	
Fri.	21		6 26	6 1	3 52	4 7	
Sat.	22	[Mathias.	6 25	6 2	5 11	5 30	
Sun.	23	Sexagesima Sunday.—St.	6 25	6 2	6 37	7 2	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 17th.—Bills of Exchange first used in England, 1381—Battle of Meeanee, 1843.

Tuesday, 18th—Martin Luther died, 1546.—Victory of Admiral Blake, 1653.

Wednesday, 19th.—Galileo born, 1564.—Candy taken 1815.—Peace with the Burman Empire, 1826.

Thursday, 20th.—Surrender of Hydarbad (Scinde), 1843.

Friday, 21st.—Capitulation of Trinidad, 1797.—Repulse at Jellalabad, 1842.

Saturday, 22nd.—French Revolution commenced, 1848.

Sunday, 23rd.—Peace with Tippoo Saib, 1792.—Louis Philippe abdicated, 1848.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 16th February 1862.

Jeetamul.
Bhakajee Audaseerjee.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—The above named Company will receive Tenders for the Construction of the Earthworks, Masonry, Ballasting, Fencing, &c., of their line from Mahim Creek to Tardeo Road, a length of 5¼ miles, within the island of Bombay.

Plans and Specifications of the Works may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained at the Deputy Engineer's Offices at Bandora, and Surat on and after the 1st day of February.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside, "Tenders for Railway Works," will be received up to the 1st day of March next.

The Company is not bound to accept the lowest nor any tender.

JOHN B. LANE,
Managing Agent.

Offices Surat, Jan. 1862.

THE Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ENGLAND	18 Jan.	CEYLON	31 Jan
FRANCE	20 Jan.	CHINA	14 Jan
MALTA	22 Jan.	SINGAPORE	22 Jan
ALEXANDRIA	23 Jan.	PENANG	24 Jan
SUEZ	27 Jan.	CALCUTTA	8 Feb
ADEN	2 Feb.	MADRAS	11 Feb
MAURITIUS	14 Jan.	N. W. PROVINCES	11 Feb
CAPE	10 Dec.	SCINDE—KURRACHEE	8 Feb
AUSTRALIA	24 Dec.	PUNJAUB	29 Jan
BANGALORE	11 Feb.	RANGOON	25 Dec

SINCE our last publication we received papers from Calcutta to the 8th instant, from Madras and the North-West Provinces to the 11th, and Poona of Saturday last.

THE steamer *Nemesis*, sailed for Galle, from Madras on Saturday last at 3-15

H. M.'s steamer *Rhoni* from Galle, sailed for Saigon yesterday at nine o'clock.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph*).

CALCUTTA.

FRIDAY, 14*th Feb.* 1862.

Government Paper.—Four per cent., ten rupees eight annas to twelve annas discount.

Five per cent, two rupees to two rupees two annas premium.

Five and half per cent. eight rupees to eight and a quarter premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings and eleven-sixteenths.

Freights to London, dead weight, and Jute seventy-seven shillings.

Seed, seventy-five to seventy seven shillings and six pence.

Grey Shirtings, seven pounds forty inch, five rupees per piece.

Madapollams, three pounds thirty-two inch, two rupees two annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds five annas and six pie per morah.

Market had slightly improved, but is again quiet.

NEWS FROM CHINA to 1st FEBRUARY.

GALLE, 16*th Feb.*, 8-30 A. M.

Arrived, steamer *Emeu* from Hongkong 1st, Singapore 7th and Penang 12th February.

In China matters are still threatening. By latest news from the north it appears that great doubts are entertained as to the safety of Shanghai. The rebels apparently encouraged by the rupture of the Ningpo, it is generally believed, are now moving in the direction of Shanghai, having driven back the feeble force of Imperial soldiers that was sent to check their advances.

The intelligence from Japan refers to the opening of *Yedo* to foreign trade.

No news from Pekin.

Matters at Ningpo are much about the same.

Nothing of importance from the other parts.

Shanghae threatened by a large rebel force and business almost totally suspended.

COMMERCIAL.

Opium at Hongkong, Bengal kinds in more enquiry amongst native dealers.

Patna, 740 dlrs.

Benares, 725 dlrs.

Malwa 715 dlrs.

Exchange at Hongkong has again declined.

On London, Bank Bills, four shillings five pence and two farthings.

First Class private, four shillings six pence.

On Bombay, two hundred and sixteen and one-half Rupees.

On Calcutta, two hundred and eighteen Rupees.

Exchange at Shanghai, on London, Bank Bills six shillings.

First Class private, six shillings one penny.

On Bombay, two hundred and ninety-four Rupees.

On Calcutta, two hundred and ninety-six Rupees.

Cotton Bombay, prices firm without alterations at Canton.

Sales 5,372 bales.

Stock 24,858 bales.

Old good to fine taels ten-two to ten-seven.

Medium to good taels nine-five to ten.

Common taels eight nine to nine three.

New good to fine taels ten five to ten nine.

Medium to good taels ten three to ten seven.

Common taels nine five to ten.

Rice about sixty thousand peculs sold at about ten cents advance, Bengal two dollars ten cents per pecul.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 15*th Feb.* 9 A. M.

Arrived steamer *Northam* from Sydney twenty-second, Melbourne twenty-fifth January, and King George's Sound first February.

The interest of the past month's news centres in the Colonial Budget.

Parliament re-assembled on the fourteenth January and have since been engaged with the business of the session.

From New Zealand the news is unsatisfactory.

The feeling gains ground that the question with the natives will not be settled without bloodshed.

Sir George Grey had returned from his visit to the Waikatos.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

The Merchant Steamer *Lancefield*, Captain Hutchinson, left our harbour yesterday morning for China, carrying on board one thousand one hundred and twenty-one chests of Malwa Opium.

Mr. Joseph Graham has been confirmed in his appointment of Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

We see that orders have been issued for the re-occupation by Madras troops of the Saugor territory which was made over ten years ago to the Bengal government.

A Calcutta paper understands that "all unemployed officers are to be sent to do duty with the various Native Infantry corps in the service, on allowances."

The *Bengal Hurkaru* hears that "Officers who have joined the Staff Corps will be permitted to retire on the pension of their rank after 22 years' service in the same way as those can do who are under the ordinary retiring rules."

Dr. Boustead, who has been figuring before the public for some time past, is to be tried by a Court Martial, on charges arising out of the recent proceedings connected with the Naval Court Martial on Commander Hopkins. The European General Court Martial, of which Lieutenant Colonel Collings of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment is President, and which has recently tried Dr. McCloy, will also try Assistant Surgeon Boustead. It is expected the trial will come on tomorrow.

The *Englishman* states that "before the passengers who came out with the last mail from England *via* Marseilles arrived at the latter city, *en route* to India, two of the large steamers of the French *Messageries Imperiales* had left the port on their voyage round the Cape for Suez. Those of the English residents at Marseilles who had seen, and been on board these steamers, described them as being very magnificent vessels, and with accommodation for passengers such as has never yet been seen in these seas."

The adjourned meeting of the Legislative Branch of the Bombay Council was held at one o'clock on Saturday last in the Town Hall. There were present, the Hon. H. W. Reeves, in the chair; the Hon. W. E. Frere; the Hon. M. R. Westropp; the Hon. W. B. Tristram; the Hon. the Nawab of Savanoor; the Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; the Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett; the Hon. Premabhae Hemabhae; and the Hon. Madhorow Wittul Vinchoorkur; Mr. Shaw Stewart, Secretary.

Mr. Westropp called the attention of the Council to the advisability of having rules drawn up for the regulation of the business. The Hon. gentleman suggested that the Secretary should be requested to prepare a draft of standing orders, to be laid before the Council at their next sitting. Some of the rules that had been adopted by the Governor General's new Legislative Council were very good, and he thought that portions of them might be adopted by the Bombay Council. The Hon. gentleman threw out several practical suggestions to be embodied in the Rules.

Mr. Frere said that it would be very desirable to secure Mr. Westropp's assistance to the Secretary in drawing up the rules.

Mr. Westropp consented to prepare a draft of the standing orders with the assistance of the Secretary.

Mr. Frere informed the Council that he had altered and amended the Bill for the purpose of subjecting to the Laws and Regulations of this Presidency all lands ceded by his Highness the Guikowar for the use of our Railway passing through his dominions.

The Bill, in its amended form, was ordered to be printed and circulated previous to its being considered at the next meeting.

The Bill for the purpose of authorizing the Magistrates of the Town and Island of Bombay to appropriate fines imposed and realized by them for the maintenance of reformatories having been reported upon by the committee, it was, in its amended form, ordered to be printed.

A Bill for enlarging the jurisdiction of the Sudder Ameen and Moonsiffs District Courts was also ordered to be printed and circulated previous to its being brought under the consideration of the Council at the next meeting.

The Bill for empowering Municipal Commissioners to expend Municipal funds on dispensaries, schools and and other suitable objects, with some alterations as suggested by the Committee, was also ordered to be printed and circulated prior to its being discussed at the next meeting of the Council.

Mr. Tristram said that he was of opinion that the sittings of the Councils should for the future commence at 11 o'clock, instead of one. Some little discussion took place on this question; after which the President took the opinion of the Hon gentlemen present, all of whom were unanimously in favor of the earlier sitting of the Council.

The President announced that the next sittin. would take place on Saturday the 22nd instant, at eleven o'clock.

Baroda, 12*th February* 1862.—Within the last month there have been fires in no fewer than 15 different parts of the Guicowar's city, and there is no doubt that these fires are the handy work of incendiaries, who with the view of looting the moveables when the immoveables are in a blaze, set fire to the buildings of the wealthy, and up to this date they have succeeded in evading the vigilance of the Police and Regimental sentries. The handywork of these miscreants is not confined to the city, but they have also played some games in the Camp, they have robbed a few trifles in one or two houses, but as every access was denied them to Dr. Boxwell's (28th Regt. N. I.) Bungalow, they took their revenge on him by taking away one ear of his two valuable horses.

The left wing of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment consisting of 375 strong with 5 officers, commanded by Lieut. Cambell (Captain Prescott, previous to departure having died of small-pox) from Deesa to Bombay, arrived here on the 31st January, and left by special train on the 2nd instant. The left wing of H. M.'s 56th Regiment consisting of 274 strong, 9 officers and 11 families, commanded by Colonel Bull, from Bombay to Deesa, to replace the above, arrived here soon after on the 5th and left on the 8th instant. Two companies of the 33rd are spoken of as likely to return from Surat and be stationed at Ahmedabad, in consequence of insufficient accommodation in the Colaba Barracks. Four Guns of the six at this station have been despatched for the annual Ball practice to Ahmedabad, where every year this month the Artillery of the several subordinate stations concentrate, and heavy and light ordnance practice is held.

The Railway line for public traffic for certain will be opened to Ahmedabad within two months, but if the authorities wish it, they can within a week or so run the train up to Neriad, as the Mhyee Bridge is finished or will be within a week. This Bridge is the third largest one in Guzerat, its length is second to Nerbudda and third to Taptee, having 28 spans only, but it is the highest of all. The stay of Colonel French is really a great blessing to all interested in this Railway line. It is a query whether the above mentioned Bridge would have been completed about the next monsoons had not Colonel French come out to expedite the work. Mr. Richmond's untiring exertions and his zeal to serve faithfully have actually finished the permanent Bridge before the time Mr. Sanderson had calculated to finish a temporary embankment, and which of course would have been washed away by the first fall of rain. I have every confidence as above stated that within two months the line will be open to the public, if they work at the three other Iron Pile Bridges of 3 or 4 spans each beyond Neriad as they have done at Mhyee.

Several of the Station Masters and other employés of the Railway Company have been prosecuted and sentenced to severe punishments. Of these I have to notice one instance, as the sentence passed is too severe I think for the petty crime. A lad, by name Rodrigues, while doing duty as Station Master at Broach, received excess fare amounting to Rs. 2 and odd from three Parsees, for which he did not, or forgot to, give credit to the Company; the charge was proved, and Mr. Hunter, C. S., Magistrate at Broach, sentenced him to 12 months imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of Rs. 200, in default of payment a further imprisonment of 6 months. Possibly the lad might not have been punished so severely had he not engaged the ex-solicitor of the Supreme Court, Mr. R. Fernandez, who both in this charge and another against an Engine Driver, for being intoxicated while on duty, had received his fees to the tune of about 200 Rs. from each, and had given the highest assurances of success. By the bye, I must not omit to inform you that Mr Hayle, the prosecutor in the above cases, was also fined one rupee for contempt of Court, as he neglected to attend in time.

THE PARSEE LAW COMMISSION.

The first meeting of the Commission, of which Sir Joseph Arnould is President, and Messrs. Newton, Framjee Nusserwanjee and Rustomjee Cursetjee Mody are members, appointed by Government to make a preliminary inquiry into the usages recognised as laws by the Parsee community in India, and the necessity of special legislation in connection with them, was held yesterday in the Supreme Court at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when a Deputation consisting of the principal members of the Parsee community, headed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, waited upon the Commission to present an Address on the subject of the proposed laws for the Parsees. Sir Joseph Arnould, as Chairman of the Commission received the gentlemen of the Deputation, after which Sir Jamsetjee said:—"The Managing Committee, appointed to prepare the Code of laws for the Parsee community, have embodied their sentiments on certain important points affecting the social welfare of the Parsees, in an Address to the Law Commission, which I will now with your permission read, merely remarking before I commence this Address, that the suggestions contained in it are of the greatest moment to the Parsee community, and viewing them in this light, I cordially recommend them to the careful consideration of the Commission."

ADDRESS.

To the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, Kt. President, and Members of the Commission, appointed by Government to enquire into the usages recognised as laws by the Parsees.

Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,—The undersigned being a deputation of the Members of the Managing Committee, appointed at a public meeting of the Parsee inhabitants of Bombay, held on the 20th August 1855, at Bombay, to prepare the Draft of a Code of Laws adapted to the Parsee nation, and to petition the Legislative Council of India for the enactment of such Laws, in presenting the Draft of a Supplemental Code comprising the enactments proposed by them, on the matters of Marriage and Divorce amongst the Parsee community, take the opportunity of representing to the Commission, the deep anxiety shared by the Committee as well as the Parsee community generally, that the Commission may feel themselves warranted in recommending to the Legislative authorities, the advisability and indeed necessity of enacting such laws as may be adapted to the peculiar usages, and social habits of the said Parsee community. By presenting the said Draft Supplemental Code, the Committee have attempted to furnish a declaration of the substantive law of marriage and divorce, and thereby supply the omission noticed by the Select Committee of the Hon'ble the Legislative Council of India in Para 4 of their report dated 3rd August 1861. The Committee have thought it advisable to attempt to supply the said omission as early as possible, so as to furnish the Commission with some basis and starting point for some of the enquiries to be instituted by the Commission, as recommended in para 6 of the said report, and the object of which enquiries is therein stated to be the forming of some conclusion whether special legislation is or is not required on some or all of the points embraced in the Draft Code, and on other points to which it does not allude.

With reference to one of the subjects for enquiry by the Commission, the report recommends that it should be ascertained, "whether a majority of the Parsee community might not prefer that many of their Civil affairs should be regulated by the provisions of English law, or of laws founded in substance on the principles of jurisprudence recognized in England, but adapted in form to the state of society in this country," the Committee beg to represent to the Commission that in many respects the provisions of English law are felt by the Parsee community to be unsuited to their peculiar habits and feelings, and to be productive of inconvenient and prejudicial effects on their social condition. The Committee do not desire on this occasion to specify the particular respects in which the above representation is correct, but desire merely to take this opportunity of guarding themselves against the conclusion being drawn that the majority of their community are content with the operation of the said laws on all other than the points hitherto specifically discussed. The Committee hope that some other opportunity may be afforded them of entering particularly and specifically into the points in which they desire a modification of the provisions of the English law so far as the same are now held to be applicable to them.

With reference to the Draft Supplemental Code now presented, the Committee beg to submit the following observations and explanations regarding its main features.

The Draft Code, the Committee beg to assure the Commission, has been prepared with great care and due deliberation, and after having instituted the necessary enquiries into the usages, wants, and requirements of the Parsees as well of Bombay as of the Mofussil. The provisions embodied in the same, will, the Committee believe, be found to be generally acceptable to the entire Parsee community, and the Committee earnestly hope that the same will not be considered by the Commission open to any objection of a weighty nature.

To a Commission constituted like that which the Committee have the honor of addressing, comprising as it does Judges of the Supreme and Sudder Courts of the Presidency town as well as members of the Parsee community itself, prosecuting its enquiries in a place like Bombay, thickly inhabited by the people on whose behalf special legislation is invoked, it is unnecessary to describe in detail the inconveniences and evil consequences from which the Parsees suffer so much in the present state of things, for want at once of defined laws relating to betrothment, marriage and divorce applicable to their social habits and usages, and of a properly constituted tribunal for the enforcement of the same laws. One evil consequence however of the present state of things, the Committee cannot forbear adverting to. The offence of bigamy has in recent times become of frequent occurrence amongst the Parsees to a very large extent, to the weakening and almost utter destruction of the sentiment of the sacred obligation of the marriage relation. For this offence little or no check exists or at least is found in operation. It having been finally decided by Her Majesty's Privy Council that the Supreme Court of Bombay has no power in the case of Parsees exercising that matrimonial jurisdiction which it exercises in the case of Europeans, the members of the Parsee community are without remedy in those matrimonial causes which in England and other countries are cognizable by special matrimonial Courts or jurisdictions, and which in Bombay in the case of Europeans are cognizable on the Ecclesiastical side of the Supreme Court. Where Parsees are concerned there is at present no tribunal for the adjudication of matrimonial and divorce causes, and to the want of such a tribunal the Committee attribute (amongst other evils) the frequent commission of the said offence of bigamy and the utter confusion and disorganisation of family ties and relations which the commission of such an offence involves.

The Draft Code now submitted to the Commission is based generally on the usages existing and recognized as binding among the Parsee communities of Bombay and the Mofussil, and is not only, as the Committee believe, adapted to the condition, wants and requirements of those communities, but is framed on principles accepted and adopted in most civilized communities. Thus it strictly prohibits and makes severely punishable by the criminal Courts established by Government, the offence of bigamy above alluded to. It clearly defines the ground for divorce and judicial separation, and provides a means of adjudicating on matrimonial and divorce cases, which is not only inexpensive, but is likely to be effective in attaining the twofold object of maintaining intact the obligation of the marital bond, and of providing a legally recognized and defined rule for the release in particular cases of persons who would otherwise be bound by that obligation. The Draft Code proposes for this purpose to revive and give legal sanction to the patriarchal and salutary institution of the Punchayet, and to invest that tribunal with proper powers and authorities for the adjucation of matrimonial and divorce cases. Until quite recent times the Punchayet had, from time immemorial, been in the habit of deciding such matters with great advantage and benefit to the interests of the Parsee community. The jurisdiction proposed to be conferred on the Punchayet and the procedure to be followed are not, the Committee submit, novel as is stated in the said report of the Select Committee above referred to. The Committee understand that in England as well as other countries matrimonial and divorce cases are withdrawn from the cognizance of the ordinary tribunals and assigned to special jurisdictions. They would also observe that under the present and former governments the authority of the Punchayet in this respect has been recognised, though it has never been formally regulated, nor has legal effect been secured for its decisions. In support of this observation the Committee would refer to official documents dated so far back as the year 1786 and published in 1843, a copy of which they beg to hand to the Commission. From these it appears that the Punchayet was recognized and sanctioned by Government "for settling private disputes and for the internal management of the caste, and to make regulations for the general benefit and good of their caste, as is customary with the other castes and tribes of every denomination living under the protection of this Government."

The Committee also beg to draw the attention of the Commisson to a passage in a letter dated the 25th day of April 1837, and written and sent to one of the members of the Committee by one of the late Judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court at Bombay, Sir J. W. Awdry, Kt.

"I quite concur in your wish that the Punchayet may be placed upon a footing which will enable that body still to command the respect of your nation, and that it should be invested with some definite authority in ecclesiastical and matrimonial questions. I hope that it will be empowered to decide in such modes as the Civil Courts can recognize, the validity of all marriages celebrated between Parsees. An enactment that on these points embraced the usages of Parsees, and should have the force of law, would, I think, be desirable."

The views of the eminent Judge just quoted will, the Committee trust, have much weight with the Commission. As the Parsee community increased in numbers, social influence and wealth, the obedience theretofore rendered by all classes of the community to their Punchayet considerably declined, and individuals began to claim the right of acting as they thought fit; and in recent times many Parsees began openly to defy the Punchayet and its decisions; and from the fact of the Punchayet having no legally recognized position or coercive power, did so with impunity. In consequence of such opposition and defiance, the Punchayet has gradually lost its hold upon the community, and has found that in cases of hostility its functions in deciding matrimonial and divorce cases are wholly ineffectual. The result of these circumstances has become deplorable and highly detrimental to the interests of society; and bigamy has, as already stated, been in very many cases committed in open violation of the ancient customs and usages of the Parsees. With a view to remedy these evils, it is proposed to establish the Punchayet on an improved and legal basis, so as to be in consonance with the growing intelligence and independence of our people. Clearly defined laws have been attempted to be laid down in the Draft Supplemental Code for the guidance of the proposed tribunal, the Punchayet, and that tribunal, if invested with the requisite powers and authority for enforcing its decisions will, we confidently believe, do substantial, speedy, and cheap justice and give satisfaction to all classes of the Parsee community.

With a view to provide a check on the proceedings and decisions of the Punchayet, it is proposed to make them subject to appeal to the High Court of the Presidency, a provision which will, the Committee trust, meet with the approval of the Commission.

With reference to the proposed tribunal, the Committee have in Section XVIII of their first Draft Code proposed that the Punchayet, consisting of twelve members regularly and properly elected every five years by the voice of the Parsee community, shall have power and authority to investigate and decide cases and disputes relating to betrothment, marriage, separation and divorce. Should the Commission recommend our proposal to the Legislative Council for its favorable consideration, and should that Hon'ble body feel disposed to accede to our request, the Committee will be happy to frame and submit to Government for their approval and sanction suitable rules for regulating the election of members of the Punchayet, their qualifications, as well as rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the proposed tribunal the Punchayet in such modes as the Civil Courts can recognize" as suggested by the Hon'ble Sir J. W. Awdry, Kt. in his letter, to which the Committee has before referred.

In consequence of the custom of marriages taking place during infancy amongst the Parsee community, it is in some cases necessary or advisable to dissolve the contract long before the married couple arrive at the age of puberty. In these cases various states of fact exist and many intricate questions arise which cannot be defined in a Code. It has therefore been deemed necessary to propose to invest the Punchayet with discretionary authority, and according to their judgment in particular cases to dissolve the union in all cases in which marriage has not been consummated. But after consummation of marriage, it is proposed that the Punchayet shall have power to grant divorce only on the grounds distinctly defined in the Draft Code.

Should the Commission desire to have any explanation or information on any of the provisions embodied in the Draft Code of the laws of inheritance, succession, and other matters which has been already referred to them for enquiry and report, or on the subjects comprised in the Draft Supplemental Code which is this day presented to the Commission, the Managing Committee desire to have the opportunity of furnishing the same.

As the social happiness and welfare of the Parsee community depend in a great measure on the legislative provisions which may be ultimately enacted, the Managing Committee in concluding this address, beg to express their earnest hope that the Commission will on due enquiry, be clearly impressed with the conviction not only that the enactment of regular and well defined laws relating to inheritance, succession, marriage, divorce and other matters is absolutely necessary, but that the Draft Laws proposed for enactment by the Managing Committee are free from any serious objections, and may be recommended by the Commission as being well adopted to the social condition, feelings and wants of the Parsee community.—We have the honor to subscribe ourselves, your most obedient servants.

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia; Framjee Nusserwanjee; Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Settna; Dadabhoy Hormusjee Camajee, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camajee; Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy; Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; Dustoor Pestonjee Byramjee Sanjana (high priest); Dustoor Ardaseer Rustomjee Moola Ferozna, (high priest); Byramjee Hormusjee Camajee; Deenshawjee Maneckjee Petty; Nesserwanjee Maneckjee Petty; Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner; Bomanjee Framjee Camajee; D. F. Camajee; Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patell; Eduljee Bomanjee Morris; Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff; Nowrojee Furdoonjee; Sorabjee Shapoorjee; Dossabhoy Framjee; and other 22 Members.

Bombay, 15th February 1862.

Sir Joseph Arnould, who had listened to the Address with deep attention, said that on behalf of the Commission he could assure Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and the other gentlemen who formed the Deputation, that the very able paper just read would meet with the serious and close attention of the Commission. The Supplemental Draft Code which was prepared by the Managing Committee, would also meet with every attention. The Commission would be most happy to take into their consideration the recommendation made in the Address, as to the advisability of a special legislative enactment, and if they required any further information, they would communicate with the Managing Committee. Sir Joseph Arnould added, he had no other remark to make except that the Commission was very much obliged to the gentlemen who had waited in deputation on them with the luminious statement just presented.

The Deputation then retired.

Local News.

Bombay Mechanics' Institution.—The ninth Lecture of Dr. G. Birdwood, on Botany, in connection with the Institution, will be delivered in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Members and the Public who have subscribed to the both courses of lectures on Botany and Chemistry, are requested to attend.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, in the Parell Gardens, on Monday (this) evening;—

March.
Overture, "Ines de Castro" .... *Pacini.*
Waltz, "Friedens Palmen" .... *Bela.*
Selection, "Sicilian Vespers" .... *Verdi.*
Scene and Aria, ... *Riel.*
Quadrille, "Indra" .... *Strauss.*
Galop, "Bloomer" .... *Bilse.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Open 132½ Miles.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 2nd February 1862

Coaching.

Number of Passengers, 19,551.
Amount .... Rs. 8,671 6 3

Merchandize.

Amount .... „ 3,039 10 2

Total... Rs. 11,711 0 5

Corresponding Week last year. Open 81¼ *Miles.*

Coaching.

Number of Passengers, 7,614.
Amount .... Rs. 4,190 12 11

Merchandize.

Amount .... „ 1,272 9 11

Total... Rs. 5,463 6 10

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

The statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

14*th February* 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta.........	Max.	9	13	P.	19	N. W. P.
		Min.	7	51	P.	21	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee.........	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta.........	Max.	8	51	P.	24	E. C.
		Min.	8	23	P.	22	E. C.
	Madras	Max.	5	50	P.	27	W. C.
		Min.	2	43	P.	20	W. C.
	Kurrachee.........	Max.	3	13	P.	11	N. W. C.
		Min.	1	18	P.	16	N. W. C.

Charity.—We are glad to learn that the Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has contributed the sum of Rupees 37,000 towards the fund raised for defraying the expenses of conveying the dead among the Parsees,—Rupees 25,000 in his own name, Rupees 10,000 in that of the Dowager Lady Jamsetjee, and Rupees 2,000 in that of his sister Bae Pherozbae. This, together with the sum of Rupees 15,000 jointly subscribed by the widow and daughter of the late Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, and that previously raised, makes the amount upwards of a lac of Rupees.

THE BOMBAY GREEN.

At a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners held on Saturday, the following matter relating to the Bombay Green was disposed of:—

To H. G. Briggs, Esq., Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honor to request that you will lay before the Municipal Commissioners at their meeting tomorrow the following Resolutions, unanimously agreed, to at a meeting held this day at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., at which representatives of the whole of those who have agreed to purchase ground on the Bombay Green were present.

A copy of the first Resolution has been forwarded to Government. I have the honor to be

J. A. Baumbach,
Chairman of the Meeting.

Bombay, 14th February 1862.

First Resolution.—That a request be made to Government that the whole circle should bear the name of Elphinstone, as a token of respect to the memory of our late Governor.

Second Resolution.—That the Municipal Commissioners be informed that those present at this meeting would prefer having three stories instead of two in the proposed Building, that they think the ground floor should be as high as possible and that no story should be of less than 14 feet interior height.

No. 425 of 1862.

To J. A. Baumbach, Esq., Chairman of the Meeting of Purchasers of Ground in Bombay Green.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of yesterday, the Municipal Commissioners desire me to say that Government have left it to them to name the Crescents about to be built "after the leading men among the merchants of Bombay or the principal owners of the Crescents," but on consideration of the first Resolution communicated by you, the Commissioners have no objection to adopt the view taken by the meeting to name the Crescents after the late Lord Elphinstone.

2. The Commissioners will give instructions to carry out the modifications in the proposed Buildings suggested in the Second Resolution.

3. A copy of this letter will be submitted to Government.—I have, &c.

H. G. Briggs,
Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioners Office, 15th February 1862.

COURT MARTIAL ON DR. McLOY.

Fourth day.

THE DEFENCE.

The prisoner handed in to the Court his written defence, which was read by the Judge Advocate, as follows:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen.—I have been arraigned before this Court upon two charges: one for disobeying orders, the other for wilfully stating what was not true. I will endeavour to reply to them in their order, but first let me call your particular attention to the unfortunate position in which I am placed, owing to the short time which elapsed between the time of receiving an intimation that I was to be brought to a Court Martial and the day of my trial.

Had I to establish my innocence by bringing forward evidence to rebut that produced against me, I should have to contend with great difficulties.

Those witnesses who could prove much that is material to my case are not here. They are in the Persian Gulf. I stated so to this Court before the commencement of the trial, but your decision was that it must proceed. If the case for the prosecution had been a strong one against me, I should have demanded a postponement, but as I felt sure, in my own innocence, and confident that I should be able to satisfy you, not only that the charges would not be proved against me, but that they were unfounded and ought never to have been preferred.

Gentlemen, when was the alleged offence committed? On the 17th September 1861. When was it first made known to me that my character and all my prospects in life were to be placed in jeopardy by these proceedings? On the 6th day of this present month, two days before I was placed on my trial, upwards of three months after the incident had occurred, and which I was under the impression had not been looked upon as an offence at the time, and which would never be remembered against me after a lapse of several months.

Gentlemen, I do not desire to be understood as seeking to accuse Lieut. Lloyd of concealing from me the fact that he thought the offence a grave one, in order to prevent me from having my witnesses at the trial. I only call your attention to the circumstance with a view of securing an indulgence at your hands, to which I think I am peculiarly entitled. I feel too, that Lieut Lloyd did not at the time contemplate these proceedings. He could not have done so, or he would have so informed me, and not left me under the impression that my letter of explanation to him of the 17th September (to which no reply whatever was sent) was sufficient, and that there the matter would drop. That Gentleman has himself stated before you that he did not *remember* to have intimated to me that he was not satisfied with my reply, and further that he did not *at that time* determine to apply for a Court Martial. I do not believe any one in the ship ever thought a Court Martial would be held, or even further enquiry made on the subject. The witness for the prosecution, Mr. Williams has informed you that he was not aware there were any charges to be preferred until a few days ago; he added. "I think last Wednesday the 5th was the day." Had I known at the time of Lieutenant Lloyd's request to some of the witnesses to make memoranda of what took place, I would have prepared myself with testimony which I am now without.

Gentlemen, you must I am sure, have been struck with the scantiness of the evidence in support of the case for the prosecution. You must even wonder, how upon such slight grounds these serious charges could have been brought against me. On the other hand I know it may be said—"What motive could Lieutenant Lloyd have except the performance of a public duty in thus preferring them? Had there been any quarrel between us before hand? Was the motive an unworthy one?" I do not for one moment assert that Lieutenant Lloyd was prompted by unworthy motives. But I owe it to myself to state, (and it is an important fact to be borne in mind when considering this question) that Lieutenant Lloyd and Mr. Williams were not then and had not been for same time previous to the 17th September on friendly terms with me.

On the 9th of September I felt it my duty to write an official letter to the Commodore, wherein I made a general complaint against Lieut. Lloyd, and in which I remarked that almost all my recommendations with a view to maintaining the crew in a healthy state had been disregarded, and that I had no hesitation in stating that the health of the ship's company had suffered more or less in consequence of this, and that in all probability the number of sick would not have been so great, if my recommendations had been carried into effect. I feel convinced in my own mind, that had these differences between us not existed, Lieut. Lloyd would never have so misunderstood me as to interpret my conduct into a wilful disobedience of his orders, and my attempted explanation as a deliberate falsehood.

Now, Gentlemen, what are the facts proved with reference to these charges, did I disobey the lawful command of Lieut. Lloyd by refusing to furnish that officer with the Sick Report Book *of the preceding half year?* I do not wish to raise technical objections, though one arises here, in the face of which I submit the charges cannot be upheld. When the Prosecutor was being cross examined, the book which is now before you was shewn to him, and he was asked if that was the book he called for on the 17th of September. His answer was "Yes." He was next asked if he had required me to produce any other book, and he replied "No." That book you will see is not the sick report book of the preceding half year, it commences on the 5th of May 1860, and ends on the 13th of June 1861. But did I disobey any command on the occasion? I submit with the greatest deference that the contrary is proved.

I would here beg to call your attention to the note at page 136 of the Book of Rules for the guidance of Courts Martial in the Bombay Army. It refers to the 42nd article of War "who shall disobey the lawful command of his superior officer." (I presume it is under this article that the first charge against me has been framed.) The note to which I refer you states that the offence contemplated by this article of War appears to be a wilful disobedience of a personal order, or order addressed to the individual. The only order which was addressed to me I obeyed. Lieut. Lloyd's evidence is most conclusive on this point. That gentleman states that he desired acting Lieutenant Hewison to send to Apothecary Francis for the book; that he waited for some time and then sent for Lieutenant Hewison to know why he had not received the book. Something is said to Lieutenant Lloyd which induced him to send for me I went to him, he then addresses me for the first time by asking me a question. Before I had given the explanation which I was in the act of offering, he ordered me to go below and bring up the book. Now, gentlemen, that is the first order either directly or indirectly, which I received from Lieutenant Lloyd with reference to the book. Now did I obey that order or disobey it? For an answer I refer you to the evidence of Lieutenant Hewison. In reply to the question of the Court "What time elapsed between Assistant Surgeon McCloy receiving the Captain's order to produce the sick report and his proceeding to fetch it, the answer recorded is. "Merely long enough to enable him (Dr. McCloy) to give his answer as I have stated." Again this gentleman is asked, "Did I refuse to obey the Captain's order to produce the old sick list? His answer is "No." But gentlemen, if there were any doubt on the point, it is set at rest by the prosecutor's evidence. In answer to the question whether I at any time refused to obey his order, Lieutenant Lloyd says "Dr. Mc Cloy did not refuse to obey my order." Without going into the question as to whether I was bound to allow the book called for to go out of my custody, I believe that the evidence given in support of the first charge entirely disproves it.

With regard to the second charge, which is one of the gravest character, and which if proved would not only deprive me of my position as an officer in H. M.'s service, but would banish me from the society of gentlemen, I have the greatest confidence in being able to prove to you that I am not guilty of it, that I was misunderstood, and that nothing that I did or said could have warranted such a charge being laid against me. Gentlemen, under any circumstances, before I think you could find any one guilty of such a charge as this, you would require to have all the evidence brought before you that could be obtained. You would not rest satisfied with the testimony of one or two persons selected on behalf of the prosecutor, when there were others who if called might have given a different version of what had taken place. Why Lieut. Arnott, who was present when the occurrence took place, and Mr. Herd, the most important witnesses in the case, are not before you, I do not know. I feel it a great hardship on me that they have not been called. I also regret entirely that proceedings were not taken against me shortly after the alleged offences were committed, when the recollection of them must have been fresh in the minds of the witnesses. It would have been no easy matter then for the witnesses to have remembered exactly what had taken place. And at this distance of time it is impossible for them to do so. Upon the accuracy of their recollection the case for the prosecution rests.

Now, Gentlemen, every witness that has been brought before you has been obliged to state in answer to some question or another that he did *not remember.* When Mr. Williams is asked who was in the Gun room when the Apothecary made the report, he says he does *not remember.* When asked if Lieut. Arnott was not there, He says "I cannot *remember at all.*"

When Lieutenant Lloyd is asked to repeat the words he used to me giving the order, which I am charged with disobeying, he is obliged to qualify his answer by adding "or words to that effect," Further on he says "the first order was to sent to the Apothecary," *to the best of my recollection.* I afterwards directed Lieut. Hewison to send the Midshipman of the watch to Dr. McCloy."

Again, when Lieut. Lloyd is asked if an answer. which he had given, contained *all* that he said, that gentleman replies, *I believe so.* Again, when asked if he had intimated to me that my reply was not satisfactory, he answers, *I do not remember.*

Lieutenant Hewison in his examination is asked what were the exact words addressed by the Captain to me, and his reply is. *I do not recollect them.*

Gentlemen I will not occupy your time longer, by pointing out the other instances of forgetfulness of the witnesses, which are to be proved in the evidence, from which it is clear that the most important facts have been forgotten or have been but imperfectly remembered. I beg respectfully to refer you to the proceedings and to express my belief that if a Court of Inquiry had been held upon me, shortly after the circumstances occurred, they would have assumed a very different aspect to that which the prosecutor wishes them now to wear.

But I submit that even in the absence of my witnesses to disprove the case, the prosecutor has signally failed in proving the charge he has brought against me of having *wilfully made a misstatement.*

I am accused of having stated for the information of Lieut. Lloyd that I was using the book, I well knowing at the time that such statement was false. Now what is the evidence on this point? Has any witness ventured to assert that at the time I said I was using the book, I was not using it? Not one has said so, on the contrary, the evidence of every witness who has spoken as to this point, goes to shew that I was using it. I am not charged with having given an evasive answer, or with having made an excuse. No, I am charged with the black crime of having falsely stated that I was using it, when I was not using it.

The witness Francis speaks pointedly as to this. The question put to him is, "when I told you to say I was using the book, had you not then just given it to me, and was I not looking at it? His answer is—"Yes, I gave the book, and came out, I do not know if Dr. McCloy was looking at it, or using it." He further stated to the Court that first I sent for the sick list, then that I told him, when he had given me the list, to go and tell the Quarter Master that I was using the book. I beg here to call your attention to this part of the evidence and to contrast it with that of Mr. Williams, who states that I told the Apothecary to tell the *Captain* I was using it.

Mr. Williams too proves, that my statement was not false, for he swears positively that the apothecary had brought the book to me when I said I was using it.

The prosecutor does not attempt to prove by his own evidence, this second charge against me, I put the question to him." Can you state of your own knowledge that I was not using the book at the time I am charged with having stated that I was using it. His answer is simply "No."

I think I must have now convinced you, gentlemen, that neither the first nor the second charge has been proved against me. What I desire to do next is to satisfy your minds that I am entitled to an honorable acquittal—to a finding at your hands which will restore me in the eyes of the world to the position which I held before these charges were prefered against me.

Gentlemen, I deny most solemnly upon my honor as a gentleman that I acted throughout these transactions otherwise than from a sense of duty. I may have erred; my judgment may have been wrong, and my knowledge of my duties imperfect, but that I am guilty of either of the charges imputed to me, I most emphatically deny. I did not think I was disobeying any order, in not sending up the book when I first heard that it was wanted, because I had received no order either directly, or indirectly, on the subject. It was I considered my duty whilst the records were under my charge to keep them in my custody, and not to allow them to be taken away without first receving an order which I was bound to obey. I had given strict orders to my subordinates to adhere to this rule and not to allow the records to be removed. My reasons for so doing were twofold. First that I should be neglecting my duty if I ceased to keep them in my custody. Secondly, that the records might be destroyed or injured, if they were taken away. I beg to refer you, gentlemen, to the books themselves, which as the witness Francis has stated have all been more or less torn and injured, and in particular to the book which Lieut. Lloyd required to be taken to his cabin on the 17th of September, when you will find some leaves are missing altogether and others are torn or otherwise injured. The moment that I received a message from Lieut. Lloyd that he wanted to see me, I went to him. He asked me a question, but before I had had time to answer it, he desired me to go and bring him the book. Immediately I did so.

I would wish to make a few observations with reference to that part of the case, where an attempt has been made to prove, that I only sent for the book as an excuse to enable me to say that I was using it. That I had not the book in my hands when the witness Francis first informed me that it was wanted, I have never for a moment denied. By stating that I was usuing it, I did not mean to imply that at that moment I had it in actual use. At this time I was about to prepare a Report based on statistics, contained amongst others, in this old Report book, and I did not wish it to leave the dispensary uutil I had gleaned the information from it which I wanted. I could not tell that I should ever see it again, if it went from my charge. That was all I meant when I said I was using it. This I should have explained to Lieut. Lloyd at the time, if he had listened to me, but I regret to say, he did not think proper to do so.

Mr. Hewison you will recollect in his evidence confirms my statement. Hs says that I told Lieutenant Lloyd which Reports they were that I was making out at the time, but the names of which he (Mr. Hewison) did not remember then. Had this matter beed enquired into at the time, these facts would have been easily established.

In conclusion, I will take the liberty to read to you a few extracts from General and Medical orders, which I hope you will take into your consideration before coming to the conclusion that I erred in thinking that I should not be justified in parting with the records entrusted to my charge. With these observations I will leave the case in your hands, confident that you will determine according to the evidence; and that your verdict will be a just one.

[The extracts alluded to were then read; and there being no witnesses to call for the defence, the Court closed for deliberation on the finding.]

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Thursday, 13th February, 1862.

(Before N. Spencer, Esq.)

Rika Tara and another vs. Shamrow Mukundji and (*his mother*) *Remnabae.*

A Marwaree dodge.—This was an action for the recovery of Rupees forty five, due on a promissory note alleged to have been executed by the above named defendants.

The male defendant in respect of this note, and four others, subsequently discovered to have been passed by him to the plaintiff, pleaded want of consideration, save as to thirty rupees.

The female defendant repudiated all knowledge of the transaction.

From the evidence of the plaintiff it appeared that there were four other notes passed to him by the defendants. When he was called upon to produce the notes, which he did forthwith, the Judge marked one great peculiarity in them, viz. that they were all of one date. The plaintiff on being questioned failed satisfactorily to account for the singularity of obtaining five different notes on the same day from the same parties, instead of one for the whole amount.

The attesting witnesses on being called stated, that the note in question was executed by both the defendants at their own house, and in the presence of the witnesses.

The female defendant urged in defence that she had never had any dealings with the Marwarees, and that the other defendant, her son, being of very loose habits, must have forged her mark to the note in question. This statement was found to be correct, as it afterwards transpired from the evidence of Huritrimbukjee, a law student, that the mark of the female defendant had been forged by the male defendant at the plaintiff's persuasion. The bailiff Bal Govind informed the Court that he did not serve the summons upon Remnabae, the present defendant, but upon another woman who was pointed out to him by the plaintiff as being the defendant in this action.

His Honor said that he believed, that the story told by the plaintiff and his witnesses, was a fabrication.

However it being considered necessary to examine the female defendant, his honor consented to take her evidence in his chambers, upon which the lady on whom the summons had been served accompanied Ramnabae into the room. His Honor sent for the two attesting witnesses and the plaintiff, one at a time, to identify the female defendant, when the plaintiff and one of the witnesses pointed out the wrong lady as the defendant in this action.

His Honor said that he was quite convinced of the plaintiff's trick, and after giving him a sharp rebuke, and recommending him not to sue the female defendant on the other four notes, as he had very little chance of success if he did, he gave a verdict for defendants.

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

We understand that a short course of Public Lectures, on "Systems of Education," is about to be delivered by Professor Draper of the Poona College. This course will embrace the various systems now and formerly in use in Britain, viz., the Lancasterian system, Bell's system, the Pupil-Teacher system, the Tripartite System, Stow's Training System, &c. &c. Some description, we believe, will be given of the arrangements and working of Normal Colleges, and the regulations upon which Grants-in-aid were originally given, and some recent modifications in the plan of their distribution will also be noticed. The course will thus form a brief history of Popular Education in Great Britain, and while of special value to young men engaged in teaching, cannot fail, we should think, from the importance of the subject, to prove interesting to the general public also.

The first of these Lectures will be delivered on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at half-past eight P. M. in the Vishrambag Palace, Poona.—*Deccan Herald February* 14.

BENGAL.

The following are the particulars of the Opium sale held at the Exchange Rooms yesterday:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Low st.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	1305	1510	1490	1501 1 9½	19,58,950
Benares ...	1135	1425	1415	1420 9 1½	16,12,315

—*Englishman, Feb.* 7.

The long-pending case for libel brought by Mr. Archibald Hills against the *Hindoo Patriot* has at length been decided in the Alipore Court. It will be remembered that one of the serious charges brought against the planters by the Rev. Mr. Bomwetsch was that of rape. He was asked to mention names before the Indigo Commissioners, but was cautious enough not to do that. The organ of the Natives, however, the *Hindoo Patriot*, did so for him and the result was an immediate reference to a court of law. We give an authentic report of the case in the usual place and have only time now to congratulate Mr. Hills on the successful clearing of his character in this case, and to express our satisfaction at the unmistakeable proof we now have of the errors into which, through a too ready belief in the tales told them by ryots, those Missionaries have fallen who, like Messrs. Long and Bomwetsch, made themselves the mouth-piece of their followers. We use the very mildest terms in speaking of these gentlemen, for we are unwilling to believe they invented the tales themselves. We shall have more to say on this subject to-morrow.—*Id.*

The Judges of the Small Cause Court of Calcutta have discovered that their omlah are not one whit better than the omlah of the much talked of Mofussil Courts. We recommend to the attention of Government the result of the trial of the Nazir of the Small Cause Court of Calcutta for receiving gratuities other than "legal remuneration," which appeared in our paper of yesterday's date. It is one of the very few instances in which the constant charges made against the omlah of a Court have ever been brought home to them. The people of this country suffer extortion at the hands of every man in office in the native courts. It is not too much to say that the native official who is free from the taint of this vice is rare indeed, and it is quite as rare that a discovery is made. Here in Calcutta under the nose of active, energetic Judges, the system is shewn to have grown up as rapidly as in the Mofussil, and we hope the example thus discovered will not be lost sight of; it is shown that the Court officials here, as beyond the Ditch, arrange every thing amongst themselves and at their own private durbars held in the darkness of the night. The Judgments here fortunately cannot be so conveniently arranged as in the Civil Courts perhaps, but of how much is done and how much profit is made, this solitary glimpse of light, let in on the doings of the Nazir of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, gives us some tolerable idea. Mr. Boulnois however has been very lenient. The Penal Code especially provides for the punishment of public servants who take "a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act." Clause 161, Chapter IX, limits the punishment to imprisonment of either description not exceeding three years, but Mr. Boulnois appears to consider simple dismissal a sufficient punishment.—*Id.*

The Governor General appears determined that no one who was in any way concerned in the purchase of Goverment promissory notes at Lucknow shall escape him, if by any possiblity he can lay his hand upon him. We hear that Col. E. Marriott of the late 57th N. I. has now fallen under his Lordship's displeasure in consequence of his having been in some way connected with the transactions which took place at Lucknow, and which led to Major Carnegie's dismissal from Civil employ. A representation has been made to the Commander-in-Chief with a view to Colonel Marriott's being brought to trial before a Court-Martial, but His Excellency has decided that however improper or unseemly it may have been in a British officer to engage in, or allow himself to be mixed up in any way with, transactions of the character in question, there would appear to be no grounds on which Colonel Marriott could be successfully prosecuted before a Court-Martial. This being the decision of the Commander-in-Chief with regard to Colonel Marriott, we shall be curious to see what the Governor General's next move will be. Will he as in the case of Major Carnegie recommend his removal from the service by H. M. Secretary of State for India? If not on what grounds could Major Carnegie's removal be pressed? We do not see the expediency of removing military men summarily from the service while the Articles of War exist, under some one of which an officer can always be tried—be his offence what it may. A military man enters the service on the understanding that he is not liable to removal from the service in which he embarks except by sentence of Court-Martial. If the system inaugurated by Lord Canning of moving Her Majesy to dispense with the services of the officers of her army without trial be carried out, a Court-Martial will soon become nothing but a mockery—nor will there be any security for an officer holding Her Majesty's Commission against his being deprived of it for some imaginary offence, or to further the hostile views of some party or individual in the Government.—*Id.*

The Bank of Bengal.—It has lately been arranged that three crores of Rupees only will be made over to the Mint by the sub-Treasurer of Fort William on behalf of the Bank of Bengal for safe custody, and the balance after meeting expenditure, which has been estimated at one crore and a half, will be sent direct to the Bank on the 28th February. In case of emergency, the Bank authorities will be empowered to draw any sum from the Mint on an intimation being previously made to Government on the subject.—*Harkaru, Feb.* 8.

We understand that Messrs. - Hadjee Jackriah Mahomed and Co., of this city have purchased the fine American Ship *Martha* of 1199 Tons register, for the sum of Rupees 96,000, this is the third ship this enterprising Firm have purchased within the last month, and we are glad to see such a spirit amongst our Native fellow citizens.—*Id.*

We are glad to hear that reasuring accounts have come in from the South Eastern Frontier. Colonel Richardson with his little force of a hundred men made his way successfully to Jowai, which is fifty miles distant from Cherra, and in the first instance released the Jemadar's party of sixty men whom he found stockaded and growing short of provisions, and then started for Jalloung, about two hours march from Jowai, where the insurgent Jynteahs had made their stand. They had entrenched themselves in two positions, one at the summit of a hill about a thousaod feet high, and the other midway up the ascent. The attack of the first stockade was stoutly contested, considering that but very few of the Jynteahs are in possession of muskets. The assailing party were but sixty-five strong, but they made up in pluck for scantiness of numbers and scattering over the hill, halted in front of the gate of the stockade, took a short breath, and dashed at it. The Jynteahs resisted till a few Sepoys got inside, when they bolted into the jungle, abandoning the upper stockade without a struggle. Half a dozen of the Sepoys and a few coolies were hit by musket balls, but many were wounded by stones. The garrison of the stockade consisted of the most turbulent villagers in the district, who have thus received a lesson which we trust will be of service to themselves and their harrassed neighbours in the plains. Lieutenant Udney had joined Colonel Richardson with a reinforcement of a hundred man, and as the Eurasian regiment have reached Sylhet from Dacca all fears of damage to property in that quarter may be thoroughly quieted.

From Sumbulpore the accounts are no less cheering. Two of the brothers of Surrundur Sai have come in and surrendered to the authorities, and we believe that it is the opinion of Major Rattray, that the tranquillity of the district may be restored, without employing the troops in jungle warfare. The so called recusants are evidently tired of their fruitless opposition, and may after all settle down into peaceful if not contented subjects. Any how we are obliged to them if they have saved us months of petty campaigning. Hanging is said to be the worst use to which we can put a man, in the case of rebels, it is certainly one of the most expensive.—*Id.*

The Saugor territory, made over ten years ago by the Madras Government to that of Bengal again changes masters, reverting to Madras; and orders have suddenly been issued for its immediate re-occupation by troops from that Presidency. For this purpose the 4th Madras Native Light Cavalry and 29th N. I. stationed at Kamptee, were directed, by telegram, to prepare to march, with the least possible delay, to Saugor, and were to have commenced their move on the 4th, to cross the Nerbudda, and relieve the Bengal troops at Saugor, consisting of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 24th and 25th Punjabees, and 39th N. I. The Jubbulpore district is, it appears, also to be re-occupied by Madras troops, which are to march immediately from Hoshingabad for that station. These important changes have been for some time resolved upon; but the Madras Government, which sent the telegraphic orders for carrying them out direct from the Presidency, without communicating them to the Chief Commissioner of Nagpore, or the other high officials concerned, has taken a very sudden initiative, as if rejoiced at again getting possession of those beautiful provinces. The reason of the transfer is a purely military one; the Saugor and Nerbudha territories being restored to the Madras government with a view of liberating the Bengal troops now stationed there for duty in the North-West Provinces of this Presidency. The change will, however, be attended with an increase of expenditure, not very desirable at the present time, and which, moreover, will be permanent; as, whenever Madras troops cross, and serve to the North of the river Nerbudda, they receive an allowance of extra batta, known as "rice money." The Bengal troops now about to be relieved will quit their favorite stations with extreme regret, which will not be diminished by the fact that they will have to march for Upper India in the hot weather, and probably to far distant cantonments. These moves ought to have been made in the beginning of this cold season, or deferred till the next. —*Englishman, Feb.* 8.

There is a misapprehension regarding the coming medical amalgamation which we, in common with all the other members of the press in this Presidency, have unwittingly allowed to obtain credence from looseness of expression as regards the measure. In stating that Sir Charles Wood had given the Governor General a *carte blanche* and full power to carry out the amalgamation of the medical services, and put the measure in force here, without further reference home, we were making too wide a statement; the fact being that the task intrusted to the Indian government, though a very important one as regards the Company's medical officers, is by no means the amalgamation of the Royal and Indian medical services, nor even, strictly speaking, an integral part of the measure; but is merely the getting rid of the main obstacles which stand in the way of its accomplishment by the home authorities. These authorities have delegated to the Indian government the accomplishment of two objects which must be attained before the amalgamation can be accomplished; those objects being, first, to get a hundred and eighty of the senior Indian medical officers out of the way; and, second, to wind up and abolish the Medical Retiring Funds. These objects effected the Indian medical officers will be taken over by the Horse Guards and the Director General of the Army, Medical Department, in England, and fused into the Royal medical list; but with this, the real amalgamation of the two services, the Indian government will have nothing whatever to do. All the ranks, grades, rates of pay, and conditions of promotion, &c., for the amalgamated services, will be arranged in England, and cannot possibly appear before the end of the year; the measure which the Indian government is about to bring forward being simply, and nothing more than, a scheme to pension off a hundred and eighty medical officers from the list of the three Presidencies, and wind up the Retiring Funds, so as to make the real amalgamation possible for the home authorities.—*Id.*

We are glad to hear that the state of indebtedness of the ex-King of Oudh has been forced upon the notice of the Viceroy, and that a representation has been made by the Governor General in Council to his Majesty, pointing our to him the ruin to himself and family which must result from a continuance of the reckless course of extravagance pursued by him, urging upon him the necessity of immediate retrenchment, and delicately suggesting to him the natural results of disregard on his part to the advice tendered.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

We observe it stated that the Railway beween Coimbatore and Beypore is now quite complete and that it will be open to the public in a few days.—*Times, Feb.* 10.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

It is rumoured that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will visit Meerut during next month.—*Mofussilite, Feb.*11.

RANGOON.

Cotton.—Cotton still continues to flow into our port from the Upper country. Last week another large boat load arrived, with two hundred and eighty bales on board. As each bale is estimated to weigh twenty-five viss, this would give seven thousand viss, according to Burmese weight. Turned into British weight, it amounts to about eleven tons and eight hundred weight. A place called *Meen Chan*, about a hundred miles below the capital, seems at present to be the great cotton depot of the Burmese kingdom. In that Cotton district the seed is said to be sown in the months of Wahso and Wahgoung, July and August, and in the months of Tauthalin and Thedin-Kyoot, September and October the following year, the crops is ready to be gathered. Formerly all this Cotton now brought down to Rangoon for export, was carried into the Chinese province of Yunnan, with which there was once a very extensive trade. It was conveyed in large flat bottom boats, as high up the Irrawaddy river as they could ascend; when it was transferred to the backs of mules, and thus taken across the mountains into China. For some five or six years past, this overland trade with Yunnan has been entirely suspended. A sort of internecine war has been waging there between rival Mahomedan sects, and the Chinese Government appear to be impotent for its suppression. A few years ago the Chinese were good customers of the Burmese, and maintained a brisk trade with the capital. Usually the Chinese Caravans, composed of one or two hundred mules, would reach the royal city in the month of December, and after disposing of their goods, purchase or obtain by barter, cotton, salt and other articles with which they returned. Unfortunately nearly all communication is now stopped between Burmah and China. How the Chinese contrive to do without the supplies of cotton, formerly furnished them from Burmah, is a question of difficult solution. —*Rangoon Times, Jan.* 22.

Indian Press.

JUDGESHIPS OF SMALL CAUSE COURTS

(From the Hurkaru, Feb. 7.)

We see that the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Mr. C. Boulnois from Kishnagur to Calcutta has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. N. Thomson. A rumour to the effect that such an appointment was about to be made had been current in legal circles for some days previously, but those who thought themselves best qualified to judge of such matters believed, that not even Mr. Grant would venture upon such an experiment.

This last exercise of official patronage clears up all doubts, if any existed, as to the principles which have accuated the Bengal Government in selecting barrister judges for the Mofussil.

The old Civilian faction was always opposed to English barristers being appointed to Mofussil Judgeships in supercession of members of their own close service. The measure which established Small Cause Courts, presided over by trained lawyers was carried in spite of their opposition, and was regarded by them as the small end of the wedge destined eventually to deprive their friends and protéges of judicial employments, and to substitute the experience of Westminster Hall for the intuitive perception of legal maxims supposed to be picked up at Haileybury. Unfortunately the working of the new scheme was entrusted to hands most hostile to its success. The appointments hitherto made by Mr. Grant show not so much a desire to oblige his friends, as a systematic determination to bring discredit upon the legal profession.

Since the new Small Cause Courts were established Mr. Grant has appointed to the post of 1st of Chief Judge three gentleman—Mr. Dale, Mr. Woodroffe and Mr. Thomson. It would not be gracious and it is not our intention to pass any opinion upon the qualifications of these gentlemen. It is enough for our purpose to say that whatever may have been those qualifications, they had never been tested or displayed and could not possibly have been known to the Bengal Government. Mr. Dale had never obtained ever the smallest amount of practise in the Supreme Court, and while acting for Mr. Fagan had given anything but satisfaction in the Police, when he was appointed to represent the English Bar, at Jessore. Mr Woodroffe is a very young man, totally unacquainted with the language and had just arrived in Calcutta when he was Gazetted to the responsible position of 1st Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. Mr. Thomson after spending about a week in and about the Supreme Court accepted a situation in the Railway, has ever since been employed in avocations in no way connected with law, and has not, that we are aware of, ever held a brief in any Court here or at home. He is now sent to the important station of Kishnagur where, if any where, the services of a trained lawyer and a man of judgement and experience are essentially requisite. We shall be surprised if the planters of the district whose interests are so deeply at stake do not protest against the appointment.

When we remark that all these appointments have been made, not because there was no room for selection, but to the exclusive men, more or less conversant with the language, and who had achieved some position, though not a leading one in the Supreme Court,

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the conviction forces itself upon us that the real object of Mr. Grant and his advisers has been to secure the fulfilment of their own prophecies, and the failure of the new scheme. It is their wish and they have adroitly planned its accomplishment, to be able to say we have tried your barrister Judges and have found them less efficient than our civilian ones. They will, of course, take care not to admit that in making these appointments they carefully selected only such barristers as had never tried to succeed at the bar, or such as had tried and failed. It is perfectly true that men who have met with a brilliant success at the bar are not likely to accept any Government appointment, but there are and were many who had acquired a fair amount of practise and experience to whom application might have been made. Mr. Grant has preferred retaining the services of those only upon whom he could securely calculate as being completely incompetent.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.

(From the Friend of India, February 6.)

The railways of India are progressing to their completion by sudden leaps. Begun more than ten years ago, the early course of their construction was painfully slow. Engineers were new to the country; shareholders and directors, with the interest on their capital guaranteed, were indifferent; and materials had to be ordered and despatched from England. The mutiny of 1857, following after the local rising of the Sonthals, found far from completion a system of communications which would have nipped revolt in the bud and perhaps changed the whole course of Indian history. No sooner had rebellion, which had so grievously interfered with engineering operations, been put down, than a new impetus was given to the Companies, and the state saw that the sooner the promised lines were completed the more perfect would be its command over all parts of the empire, and the cheaper its military force. But the mutiny left behind it what threatened for a time to be even more grievous, an enormous deficit in the finance. This would have done more to postpone the day when the great railway system of India would be perfect, than anything else, had not the whole cotton trade of England been unexpectedly put within the grasp of our Eastern empire. All that was wanted was a steadily high price at home, and means of transit to the seaboard in India, to secure for the East a trade worth from forty to fifty millions. It was then discovered that the sooner railways were completed, though it should be at the risk of disturbing the money market by raising state loans, the better would it be in the end for the exchequer. And the further railways went, the easier as well as cheaper did it become to continue them, for permanent way could be forwarded by the line instead of by circuitous routes or up dangerous rivers where so much railway material has been lost. These three circumstances, the demand for cotton, the anxiety to reach a terminus so that the thorough line might yield its full income, and the increased facilities for forwarding material, have made the year 1861 as remarkable for railway progress as for any other branch of prosperity, and promise to make 1862 more noteworthy still.

The year 1860 began with only 634 miles of railway open in all India. It closed with only 842, of which 100 were double being, the small gain, over the whole peninsula, of 208 miles. By May 1861, the number of miles open was 1063, or an increase in four months greater than that of the preceding twelve. The year closed with, in round numbers, 1360 miles open out of the 2933 under construction, or nearly a half. At the same ratio, the close of 1862 should see nearly a thousand miles more open by the beginning of 1863, leaving only the lines from Jubbulpore to Allahabad, from Lahore to Mooltan, and from Sholapore to Moodgul which will unite Madras and Bomby to be completed in 1863. Thereafter the only gigantic part of the trunk system of India which is to connect the nothernmost point, Lahore, with Kurrachee on the one side, Calcutta on the other, and by a zigzag with Beypore on the south, will be the line from Delhi to Lahore, which has been only surveyed. In the official year which will close in April we shall have spent eight millions sterling on our railways. Next year the expenditure is estimated at half that sum; and by 1st May 1865, the official date fixed for the completion of every line now under construction, the full sum of 55,680,000*l.* will have been expended, or more than half the whole Indian debt. But by first May 1863, Government must decide whether the Eastern Bengal Railway is to be continued to Dacca and the foot of Darjeeling, and the Great Southern from Negapatam to Trinchinopoly is to be extended to join the Madras and Beypore line. In that case, the total expenditure will not be under sixty-five millions, and will continue till the end of 1867. When that is accomplished, as it certainly will be in time, it will be possible to go from Lahore to Dacca on the East, or to Negapaatam nearly fronting Ceylon on the south, without changing carriages.

The only completed railwy in India is the Sind, for 114 miles from Kurrachee to Kotree, the Indus port of Hydrabad, which was opened in May last. The Madras and Beypore line is now completed though not finally opened. The Calcutta and south-Eastern line for 29 miles to the Mutlah is finished, with the exception of one bridge, and will be opened through in a few weeks. At present trains four times a day shriek past the suburbs of Sealdah and Bhowanpore to Chappahatthe, 16 miles off, through a country which supplies half-Calcutta with vegetables, fish, and a labouring population. The first train carried only eleven passengers; during the first three weeks 14,167 were conveyed. The East Indian railway will be opened for about 400 miles to Monghyr in a few days, and as the great Soane Bridge is promised in June next, there should be nothing to prevent the opening of the line from Monghyr to Benares or even Allahabad within fifteen months. Within the same period the North-West line, now open as far as Agra, and to the public 239 miles as far as Shekoabad, should be complete to Delhi. Even the least enthusiastic engineers assure us we shall be able to take our ticket from Calcutta to Delhi at the end of the rains of 1863, but probably before.

Next in interest to the completion of the link between Bombay and Calcutta, from Jubbulpore to Allahabad, is that of a bridge over the Hooghly, which will enable the whole traffic of the Gangetic valley to enter the metropolis direct. The increase of traffic at Howrah so presses on the limited accommodation there, that Government are at last seriously forced to commence the construction of a bridge from a point between Chandernagore and Serampore on the East Indian line, to Ishapore the powder factory above Barrackpore, where it will join the Eastern Bengal railway. This line will carry the whole traffic into Calcutta at Sealdah, thus making the now filthy locality of Bow Bazar and Flag Street, the principal thoroughfare of the capital. So much money must be spent to secure increased accommodation in Howrah that it had better be devoted to a bridge, while the Sealdah station, which is to be connected with the Hooghly by a branch line to Chitpore offers great facilities. The cost of the bridge is estimated at £150,000. Besides this there must be four miles of new railway to connect the E. I. line and the E. B. line, which will cost £50,000, so that the total expenditure will be 20 lakhs, exclusive of the rental that the one Company must pay the other for the use of its rails and terminal station. It has not yet been decided on what plan the bridge is to be built, whether as a suspension bridge after the American plan adopted in the case of the Niagara, or a girder bridge with 150 feet openings, resting on cast iron cylinders sunk into the river by pneumatic pressure. Either would cost the same sum. The latter is likely to be adopted.

The Eastern Bengal Railway, for 109½ miles from Calcutta to Khoostee on the Ganges, will be ready in May next and might be opened in June. But the Agent may not agree with the Engineer, and the officers of Government may keep to their original date of "after the rains of 1862." In any case it might be opened at once to Barrackpore, where a fine station has sprung up and needs only to be roofed in. We are glad to learn that the extension of the line from Kooshtee to Dacca is not likely to be affected by the recent changes of the Ganges at the former place. For years probably only a ferry will be used there, but the question of this extension rests with the Home authorities. The immediate execution of the work has been recommended in India. This railway will in no instance exceed the original estimates, as has been asserted, and is likely to be the only line in India of which this can be said. The total cost sanctioned for a double line was some £1,700,000. But as only a single line, in the first instance, has been laid down, with some 20 miles of sidings, the cost will not exceed £1,400,000, of which one million was raised by share capital and the rest borrowed.

It is an instructive fact that of the 17,118 shareholders in Indian railways in May last, only 679 were registered in India, and 336 were natives. A reason may be found for this when we reflect that the railways as yet attempted are chiefly "trunk" on a large scale. But if India is to enjoy a network of iron communications such as Europe has, her natives and settlers must subscribe their fair share of the capital. What has come of the local Oudh Company? For a time all the available capital of settlers will be so occupied in purchasing land and laying the foundations of a new commerce, that little will be done by them. But the field is all the wider for native millionaires. And the day must soon come when the local capitalists who are turning the hill slopes of India into gardens of wealth, will not rest satisfied till their produce finds its way cheaply to the great ports by tramways and railway feeders as well as by inland steamers. Compared with the progress of the last decade, that of the next ten years should seem wonderful.

THE SAILOR BOY.

(From the Victoria Regia.)

(By Alfred Tennyson, D. C. L., Poet Laureate.)

He rose at dawn and flushed with hope
  Shot o'er the seething harbour bar,
And reached the ship and caught the rope,
  And whistled to the morning star.
And while on deck he whistled loud
  He heard a fierce mermaiden cry,
Boy, though thou art so young and proud,
  I see the place where thou wilt lie.
The sands and yeasty surges mix
  In caves about the dreary bay;
And on thy ribs the limpet sticks,
  And in thy heart the scrawl shall play!
"Fool!" he answered, "Death is sure
  To those that stay and those that roam;
But I will never more endure
  To sit with empty hands at home.
My mother clings about my neck,
  My sisters clamour 'stay for shame!'
My father raves of death and wreck,
  They are all to blame, they are all to blame.
God help me! Save I take my part
  Of danger on the roaring sea,
A Devil rises in my heart,
  Far worse than any death to me!"

English Press.

DEFAULT OF A SALUTE IN SPAIN AND OF MANNERS IN A FRENCH MARSHAL.

(From the Examiner, January 4.)

As a very pompous academic authority was taking a stroll he fell in with a boy dragging along a struggling calf by a halter. The boy being too much occupied with his charge to notice the great man, the Doctor addressed him. "Boy, do you know me?" "Yees I does, you be the Principal of——." "And if you know me, you unmannerly clown, why do you not take off your hat and make your bow to me?" "So I wull, if so be as you will take and hold this ere calf while I does it."

Something like this has been the posture of things at La Gras between Marshal Pelissier, the Duke of Malakhoff and Don Jose de Grozco, and Captain-General of the district. The French ship of war, in which the Marshal was a passenger, having anchored in the port, fired a salute, which the Captain-General did not feel authorised to return without special instructions from the Minister of War at Madrid, as the port is not a fortress, but Don Jose sent a message to the Marshal that his civilities should be returned as soon as the order arrived from the capital. The Marshal was thus to hold the calf for a short time. Now certainly this is carrying centralization rather far. One gentleman takes off his hat, as it were, to another, who, instead of returning the salute, has to run to the telegraph and despatch a message to his superior to know whether he is authorised to take off his hat in return. The attitude of expectancy, however, did not at all suit the temper of the Duke of Malakhoff, and when the Captain-General presented himself his Grace found fault with the Spaniard's plain coat, snubbed him for not wearing his uniform, and upbraided him for not returning his salute. The deportment of the French Marshal is thus described by the indignant Captain-General:

The Duke de Malakhoff continued however, to conduct himself in a manner such as I would not exhibit towards a private soldier, drinking and turning round the table, and swearing in an unseemly manner, taking no notice of our respective positions. He totally forgot that we were there in the presence of our subordinates. Further, it appears that he had threatened a Spanish naval officer with his stick, and repeatedly called the French consul an ass.

The affair has been thought worthy of the notice of the two Governments, and some regrets or apology have been conveyed to the insulted Spaniard. Each party however, has something to learn, the Duke of Malakhoff the manners of a gentleman, and the Spanish Government to let its officers return civilities without waiting for special instructions. A King of Spain was once upon a time roasted to death because the proper officer to take his Majesty from the fire-side was not forthcoming, and here, past the middle of the nineteenth century, two great personages were embroiled in a most unseemly manner because some guns could not be fired without expresss orders from Madrid.

THE TOMBS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

To the Editor of the Times

Sir,—The following is an extract of a letter from an officer who witnessed the presentation to Colonel Gowen of the piece of plate which was subscribed for and sent to him by the officers of the British army and the friends of those who fell in the Crimean war, in testimony of their grateful sense of his generous exertions in the preservation and restoration of the graves before Sebastopol.—Your obedient servant,

MONTAGUE GORE.

Palace-chambers, St. James's-street, Nov. 22nd.

"On our voyage from Odessa to Sebastopol we made the acquaintance of Captain Clipperton, the English Consul at Theodosia, who was deputed to present to Col. Gowen a piece of plate subscribed for by many officers of the English army, as an acknowledgment of the care and trouble shown by him in looking after the Crimean cemeteries. He rejoiced in the opportune arrival of myself and two other officers of the English army who accompanied me; and who, having been in the Crimea during some portion of the war, might assist at the little ceremony of the presentation. On arriving at Sebastopool we were introduced to Colonel Gowen, who, with his characteristic hospitality, insisted on our taking all our meals at his house, and invited us to tea that eveuing. When tea was over a small circle was formed, including Colonel Gowen and his family, Captain Postenoff, of the Russian Engineers, aide-de-camp to Gen. Todtleben during the war, some of the head men of Gowen's establiehment, Cap. Clipperton in his full uniform as Consul, and myself and brother officers. The piece of plate was then presented by Captain Clipperton, in an appropriate speech. Colonel Gowen said that had been induced to take the interest which he had shown in the graves of the Crimea from his admiration of the brave and gallant army which had been engaged in the late war, that he had sought for no reward or recompense, and that he felt intensely gratified by the handsome and public acknowledgment of his slight services which he had just received. I formed an opinion that evening, which was confirmed by what I observed subsequently that Colonel Gowen was indeed highly pleased with this testimonial. During the little ceremony I have mentioned his face beamed with delight, and he looked and spoke like a man who was enjoying a real pleasure and not going through a mere formality. I remained at Sebastopol eight days, of course spending my time in looking at the many places of interest, but keeping my attention principally fixed on our graveyards, in all and each of which the generous hand of Colonel Gowen was plainly visible. I could enumerate very many instances, but the graveyards of the 2d Division and of Cathcart's-hill are sufficient for his fame. Cathcart's-hill Cemetery would do credit to an English town so neatly and prettily is it kept. In that one place he has planted at different times 500 rose bushes, and as many cypress and other trees. The plantations have been twice destroyed—once by severe weather in winter, and another time by a fire, which swept over the whole hill; still did the colonel persevere, and replanted the trees a third time. His exertions have not been the result of a momentary whim, but steady, continuous labour for a period of four years. When I left Sebastopol to travel up the country I pointed out to him several tombstones which I had observed to be loose, thrown about, or broken in the burial-ground of the 2d battalion Rifle Brigade. When I returned, after ten days' absence, he had firmly fixed and repaired every stone which I had mentioned, and to name the subject of expense was to insult him. He would never listen to any offer of repayment, however large the sum he had expended. I cannot adequately express how disinterested and generous I consider the conduct of Colonel Gowen to have been in the matter of the Crimean graves,—I say Crimean, because he has bestowed his time and money on the cemeteries of the French and Sardinians as well as the English, though he has undoubtedly taken more trouble with the latter; and, so far from the testimonial which he has received being undeserved I think what he has done is worthy of the public and liberal acknowledgment of a nation's gratitude."

DESTRUCTION OF CHARLESTON HARBOUR.

A correspondent of the *New York Times*, writing from off Charleston, on the 21st, describes the proceedings of the "stone" fleet. He says:—"The main channel of approach to Charleston harbour has been destroyed. Sixteen stone filled hulks, placed checkerwise across the passage, in the deepest water, just at the inner and outer edges of the bar, are the mediums through which this righteous retribution has been measured out. The vessels which have been sunk were nearly all condemned whalers—some of them sixty and seventy years of age—the queerest specimens of shipbuilding afloat. Lazily, one by one, under the influence of strong ebbtide, these antiquated craft dropped out towards the bar, each anchoring where she happened to be when the floodtide set in. The steam transports Cahawba, Philadelphia, and Ericsson were detailed to accompany the expedition, and gunboats Pocahontas and Ottawa were appointed to convoy it. The proceedings were under the immediate direction of Captain H. Davis, of the Wabash. On starting from Port Royal the weather was delightful. A soft breeze from the north-west agreeably tempered the heat of the sun, but would have had no more influence in pushing the bluff whalemen through an opposing tide than a breath from human lungs. The sky was belted around the horizon by an exquisite purple haze, and the water, far and near, presented a busy scene, as the many steamers passed and repassed with their tows. Adding to the picturesqueness of the scene were the tents and storehouses on the distant shore, and the fleet of transports and navals at anchor in the inner roadstead, among which the grim outlines of the Wabash loomed mightily pre-eminent. And the sunset, too, was splendid. He passed out of sight, looking like a huge fire-balloon, sinking into an amber-coloured ocean, and soon afterwards the full-moon rose in rival redness directly opposite the point at which he had disappeared. Nothing specially interesting marked the trip up. The Cahawba was the first vessel to sight Charleston Light and the vessels of the blockading fleet. Soon the Philadelphia came up, and a boat from her dropped alongside of our vessel. The steamer had been sent with the expedition for the purpose of taking North a portion of the crews of the sunken vessels, and the Ericsson accompanied us with the same object. Finding that his coal would not hold out more than three days, the captain of the Philadelphia requested that he might be allowed to go directly on, and Captain Davis accorded the permission, knowing that the Ericsson could furnish accommodation for the crews. For some unexplained reason, however, Ericsson did not stop here. She left her tows, and went on during the night without being courteous enough even to make a report to Captain Davis of her arrival. In consequence of these circumstances, the Cahawba had to receive all these passengers, 221 in number, and carry them back to Port Royal." The sinking of the disabled whalers began on the 19th, and all of them were not sunk till the following day. In the meantime the Charlestonians had blown up the lighthouse. "The trick," says the "New York Times" correspondent, "hurt nobody, except themselves; but, after all, lighthouses henceforth will be useless establishments at Charleston. The wrecks are not ranged in a straight line across the channel. The arrangement might prove an effective blockade for a time, but not permanently. The theory of Captain Davis was, that the inland waters about Charleston must have a channel to the sea, and, if the usual one were artificially closed, another would naturally form. His scientific mind devised another plan. The hulks are placed in three lines, checkerwise. This arrangement not only does not prevent the passage of the water, but forms a series of shoals, around which the tide will whirl and eddy, making an intricate labyrinth which no vessel could navigate. All of these wrecks were prepared for quick scuttling before leaving the north. Nothing was required but to drive out a plug and the water rushed in with force enough to fill them in an hour. The Charlestonians must have felt themselves chagrined beyond measure at the mischief which had been done them. The wrecks were sunk about two miles and a half from shore, in plain sight from the batteries on Morris Island, Forts Sumter and Moultrie, from the flagstaffs of which the rebel colours were visible."

On the subject of this destruction of the harbour of Charleston, the "New York Times," in a leader, says:—"The 16 ships of the stone fleet which have gone to their final moorings on Charleston bar, and around which the heavy masses of sand are now settling, will effectually close all passage into or out of the original Secession city by that line. They will effectually blockade the port so far as the main ship channel, and will relieve our regular blockading fleet from duty in that direction. But, as we showed some time ago, there are other channels that lead into Charleston harbour beside the one we have closed, and it is mostly by them, too, that the ships which have lately run the blockade made their entry and exit. Of these the principal one is Maffit's Channel, which is of quite recent discovery, but which is really, in many respects, the best entrance to Charleston. It can now probably give safe passage to any vessel afloat. In this channel no hulk of the stone fleet has been sunk. Fortunately for us, however, if it be a good channel, it is also one which is very easily watched; and one of our blockaders, placed off Breach Inlet, near Sullivan's Island, can prevent any rebel ship from creeping into or out of Charleston by Maffit's Channel. There are also several other channels leading into Charleston harbour, in which no part of the great stone fleet has been sunk. The stone fleet will thus not absolutely seal up Charleston, nor will it destroy all possibility of future commercial intercourse with the outside world. It will only render the blockade practically impervious."

EXPORT OF COTTON TO THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Economist, Jan. 11.)

Constant and attentive readers of the *Economist* will be aware that our estimates of the pressure upon the manufacturing industry of this country, to be anticipated from the interrruption of the American supply of cotton, have been steadily though slowly growing gloomier, as month after month has passed away. Early in the year, when the blockade of the Southern ports was only imminent, we showed that if we were wise in time, we might indeed be greatly inconvenienced, but at least we should not be ruined, our mills need not be stopped, nor our operatives actually starved. We explained that, with the stock then existing in the country, the extra quantities which would be attracted from other quarters than America, and occassional cargoes which would make their way though the blockade, there would be an ample supply of the raw material to enable our factories to work four days a week for at least a year, *Provided* only we began short time at once, and *provided* the price of cotton rose as much and as soon as it ought to do in the prospect of such a formidable scarcity. Unfortunately, neither of these provisions were realised. The manufacturers went on working full time till late in the year, and so impossible did merchants find it fully to believe in the continuance of the war and the blockade, that till July prices scarcely rose at all.

On the 30th of November, when we were able to see our way more clearly, and again last week, when the actual stock of cotton in Liverpool and the apparent consumption of the year had been ascertained with tolerable accuracy, we gave another estimate of our position. It appeared then that, though scarcely any American cotton had run the blockade, yet our supply from India, arrived and known to be at sea, was at least equal to our most sanguine expectations; that our rate of consumption was already much reduced; but that,—assuming it to be and to continue at about *two-thirds* that of last year (and upon less than this our operatives could scarcely live), we should be left without any cotton at all by the middle of the year—unless unexpected relief should reach us from some Western quarter. The pressure upon our manufacturing population, which had long been inevitable, has already become severe. Last week, out of a total number of operatives in Manchester amounting to 46,700, 12,500 were working short time, and 6,500 were without work altogether; and we apprehend that Manchester is, in this respect, a pretty fair sample of the rest of the manufacturing districts. This state of affairs must rapidly become worse: for middling American cotton has now reached 12d per lb in Liverpool, and this is not a price at which any spinners can afford to work their mills. In fact, in many instances, the raw material and the finished article are selling almost at the same price.

But a new feature in the case has sprung up,—or rather a recent feature is fast assuming very menacing dimensions. At the end of one of our articles last week we briefly mentioned the export of raw cotton from Liverpool to America. Up to the 31st of December only about 16,000 bags had been shipped; but since then the quantity has greatly increased. Heavy purchases have been made, *steamers* have been engaged to take the cotton to Boston and New York, and the freight asked and paid is unexampled,—being, we understand, 2d per lb, and 5 per cent. primage. Up to Thursday there have been this year already shipped to New York 15,000 bales, and to Boston upwards of 5,000, and the shipments is still going on.

To what extent this new trade may be carried, now that all immediate fear of war is over, it is impossible to say. But when we reflect that the prohibitive tariff of the Federal States gives their manufacturers *almost* the unchallenged command of their own markets; that the enormous Government demand at present existing nearly, if not quite, compensates for the loss of their Southern customers; that the mills at Lowell and in the State of New York are, we believe, working full time, and at such remunerative rates that they can afford to pay 18d and 20d per lb for cotton that is only worth 12d per lb in Liverpool; that by far the largest portion of their consumption consists of *American* cotton,—of which we have only 250,000 bales left; and that in ordinary times their weekly demand is about 12,000 bales, which they can now procure nowhere but from England,—we find enough to warrant very grave uneasiness, to say the least. For it is obvious that if, in addition to our usual *Continental* export of about 8,000 bales a week, we have to meet an equal demand for the United States, our supply which would have lasted till July will scarcely hold out beyond May,—and that the augmented prices will stop our mills even before that date. It may however, be mentioned in mitigation that the high prices now prevailing in Liverpool are drawing cotton from several unusual quarters to our shores. As an example, we may state that some cotton recently bought for shipment to America was, at the time of purchase, on its way hither from *Russia*.

We have thought it right to lay the full extent of the menaced drain frankly before the public, but we do not see what can be done *directly* to prevent it. Certainly it would never do, as some of our over anxious correspondents suggest, for our Government to prohibit the exportation. In the first place, such a step would require an Act of Parliament. The Executive have no power in the matter; for the clause in the "Customs Comsolidation Act," empowering the Queen in Council to forbid the exportation of certain specified articles expressly confines this prerogative to munitions of war. In the second place, even Parliament could not stop the export of cotton to America without stopping it to all the world;—any such *partial* embargo would be in direct violation of treaty engagements and breach of the "favoured nations" clause,—and would in fact be an act of manifest and unwarrantable hostility. In the third place, even if we could prohibit exportation, it would probably be unwise to do so. Such a measure would be certain to a great extent to stop imports as well; since in the present critical state of affairs, merchants would feel very shy of sending their cargoes to a country from which they would have no exit. It is the very freedom and securely settled character of our commercial policy that renders England for all articles the great emporium of the world. No: so long as we are at peace with the United States, and so long as the relative prices in Liverpool and New York leave a profit of 4d per lb on the transmission hence, we neither can nor ought to prevent the operation. The only mitigating considerations we can suggest,—but they are weighty ones,—are, that the enhancement of price which this new trade is causing will add greatly to the profits of the British merchant; will increase the inducement of growers in all parts of the world to forward their cotton to Great Britain as largely and as promptly as they can; and will make it well worth while for adventurous Southerners to run cargoes through the blockade, while, at the same time, the enormously enhanced value of the manufactured article in the United States cannot fail greatly to encourage the illicit trade through Canada.

One reflection, however, must not be lost sight of. The severe losses inflicted on our manufacturers, and the even severer suffering which will be brought upon our operatives by the scarcity of cotton,—by its interrupted import and its stimulated export,—should weigh strongly with our Government to insist upon the non-recognition of the blockade of the Southern ports, unless that blockade be at once and steadily made effective. It is so injurious to our interests that, though we must continue to recognise it so long as it is maintained in strict accordance with international law, we ought not to do so one instant longer.

It is also a question for the two European Governments whether the plan recently adopted by the Federalists, of *destroying* barbours in order that they may not be at the trouble of *blockading* them, is in harmony with the recognised provisions of the law of nations. We pronounce no opinion on the question, though it seems to us at least doubtful. Such proceedings as that of sinking two lines of stone ships across the entrance at Charleston with the avowed object of blocking up the river *altogether and for ever*, are clear acts of Vandalism, are injuries to the whole human race and not merely to the Confederate States, and are indisputably among those deeds of *barbaric*, as distinguished from *civilised*, warfare, which it is the express purpose of international law to discourage and prevent.

GREAT THINGS COMPARED WITH SMALL.—Why is the great French nation like a little London Street-boy who has been chased by a policeman, and succeeded in making his escape. The reason is obvious—France has outrun the Constable.—*Punch.*

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PURIFIERS of the Blood, Eruptions or Irritation of the Skin, Boils, Abscesses, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, &c. are speedily cured by Chable's Depurative Syrup and Mineral Baths for diseases of the Skin.

The Pommade Antidartreuse should be employed at the same time. 20,000 cures are yearly effected, which can be attested by innumerable letters in the possession of the Proprietor.

DR. FORGET'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

The most effectual remedy known for Coughs, Colds, or continued irritations of the Chests or Lungs. It is prescribed by the principal Physicians of Paris and London. For Piles, Chable Pommade will effect a cure in three days.

CITRATE OF IRON SYRUP.

For a quick and certain cure of the discharges, &c., produced by long continued disease, ask for Chable Syrup of Citrate of Iron. The parties should act according to the prescription folded on the Bottle.

Full instructions accompany each object. Be carephato observe that the Name and Seal of Dr. Chable, ful rmacian, Paris, are affixed to each article.

Sole Agents for India, Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee and Co., Bombay.

MESSRS. WATSON & Co.,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to the subjoined list of the Tailoring Department, &c. &c. They beg specially to address themselves to Officers of all ranks in Military and Political employ, as the Stock now contains almost every article required for the new Uniforms. The new Badges, Numbers, Buttons, &c., rendered necessary by the Amalgamation will be received by an early Mail, and all Officers are solicited to register their orders without delay.

MILITARY UNIFORM, &c.

A large stock of the best West of England Cloths, in Scarlet, Blue, Rifle, Black and Oxford. Doeskin (for Overalls) in Black, Blue, and Oxford.
Scarlet Cassimeres for Staff Vests.
Blue Regulation Serge.
Scarlet do. do.
Khakee do. do.
New Serge Frocks, "Volunteers" Uniforms.
Fine Blue Cloth for Patrol Coats.
Cavalry Grey Cloth "Lancers."
Khakee Drill, English Manufacture.

The above made and cut in first rate style, and in strict accordance with the latest Regulations.

Gold Laces, Swords, (Military, Naval, and Durbar) Cocked Hats, Waist and Shoulder Belts, Badges Mohair Trimmings of all kinds, &c. &c.

Materials supplied by the yard, and patterns sent post free.

CIVILIANS' CLOTHING.

Capital Travelling Tweed Suits	Rs. 20
Good Angola Suits	,, 35
Superfine Black Dress Suits from	,, 60

An immense assortment of Fancy Angolas to select from, of the newest patterns, all Wool, and warranted not to shrink in washing.
Silk Mixed Coatings, Venetians, Llamas, &c.
Best Bedford Cords for Breeches and Riding Trousers.
Cotton Bedfords, White Cotton Cords, Brown Cords, Moleskins, &c. &c.
Cheviots Beavers, Pilots, Sealskins, Vicunas, Black Cashmeres, Alpacas, Russell Cords, adapted for Clerical Wear.
Black Italian Cloth; a new material for Clergymen's and Barristers' Gowns, light in texture.

READY MADE DEPARTMENT.

A large and well assorted stock of Cloth Coats, Alpaca, Tweed and Flannel Sacs, Flannel, Angola and Drill Trousers, Waistcoats of every description, Inverness Capes for travelling, Waterproof Clothing, all Wool, Flannel Shirts of the finest quality.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

Black Paris Silk Hats, Rs. 12 to Rs. 14.
Drab Blk and Bro Felt Dress Hats, Felt Helmets, Rs. 6, Rs. 7 and Rs. 8.
Air Chamber do. Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 15.
REGULATION HELMETS, SHAPE APPROVED OF AT THE HORSE GUARDS.
Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber Metal Bound Sword Proof, clearing out at Rs. 30; usually sold at Rs. 45.
Air Chamber Felt Forage Caps, Rs. 9-8.
Waterproof Oxford Yachting Hats for Monsoon Wear, Rs. 8-8.
Straw Hats, Waterproof Cover, Rs. 4.
Shooting Hats, Air Chamber.
A large assortment of rich Pugrees.
The Mohair or Zephyr Hat, xtremely light with Cork body, Rs. 5.
Glengarry and Scotch Caps.
Sicilian Pork Pie Turban Felt Hats.
Staff and Regimental Forage Caps.
Leather Hat Cases.
Velvet Hunting Caps.
Sou-Westers, Rs. 3-8.

SHIRTS AND HOSIERY.

First-rate White Shirts, well sewn with Linen Fronts and French Wrists, either for Buttons or Studs, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 54 per doz.
A large lot of Colored Shirts, with Collars attached, Rs. 30 per doz.
White and Colored Merino Socks.
Lambs Wool Socks, Rs. 9 per doz., hand knit.
Balbriggan and Cotton Socks, at all prices.
Merino, Lambs Wool and Cotton under Vests.
India Gauze, and Silk and Wool do.
Gentlemen's Shirt Collars, in every shape now worn, made of Linen, three folds.
Scarfs, Neck Ties, Braces, Belts, &c. &c. &c.
Umberallas, Walking Sticks, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Strong Monsoon Boots, screw soles, warranted to resist wet.
Dress Boots, of Patent Leather, Morocco Enamel, &c.
Calf Skin, with Elastic Sides and Kid Tops.
Calf Skin Shoes, with Elastic and Laces.
Paten Leather do.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Blankets, Longcloths, Chintz Furnitures; Table Covers, Linens, Muslins, Carpets, Paper Hangings, &c &c. all at reduced rates.

MEDAL RIBBONS.

Miniature Medals for the "Indian Mutiny," "Crimean," "Persian" "Mooltan and Guzerat" "Sutlej," the Order of the "Medjidie."
Wide and narrow Ribbons for the above, also the "Cabul" "Good Conduct."
Just received a large supply of Soft Felt Sicilian and Hungarian (or "Pork Pie") Hats.

MESSRS. WATSON & Co.,
ARMY TAILORS BY APPOINTMENT,
Jewellers, Silk Mercers, Drapers, Milliners, and General Warehousemen.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.
GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING ⅜ to 2 inch.
COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL ½ to 1½ inch.
STEEL, BLISTER, very best Rs. 20 per cwt.
VICES, PARALLEL, and BENCH, 4 to 7 inch.
ANVILS, SMITH'S, and SWAGE. HAMMERS.
DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS. LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in Rolls, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
DITTO, LEVER from 8 inch 3 inch barrells.
HINGES, very handsome, English-made, for Godown Doors, Factories, Spinning Mills, &c.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

SELLING OFF.

IN announcing their intention of giving up business in a short time, Messrs. R. PEAT & Co. beg respectfully to thank those Gentlemen, who have kindly honoured them with their custom during the past 14 years, and to solicit a continuance of that patronage during the time that the business will be carried on in Bombay.

R. P. & Co. find themselves compelled to give this notice, in order to collect without loss the large amount of outstation accounts, which are due to them and also to enable them to sell off their large and valuable stock.

They beg therefore to give notice to their patrons and the Bombay public generally, that in future their business will be, as far as possible for

CASH ONLY.

A considerable reduction will be made in the prices of their present stock, and on all ready money transactions Discount will be allowed. Town accounts will in future be sent quarterly, subject to 5 per cent. discount for prompt payment.

No notice can be taken of Outstation orders unless accompanied by a remittance.

On hand,

A few "Peat's Saddles," very choice.
London-made Saddles from Rs. 35 upwards.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bridles, fancy and plain.
A large and varied selection of Ladies and Gentlemen's Whips, gold, silver and plain mounts.
Plated, steel, brass and German silver Spurs.
Horse Clothing, Knee-caps, Brushes and other stable requisites.
Double and Single Harness of every description.
Harness blacking and jet, Compo, Boot top, powder paste and liquid, Waterproof and patent Varnish, of superior quality just received.
Railway Wrappers, Gaiters, Knickerbockers, Walking Sticks, Waist Belts, Military equipments of every kind, &c., &c., &c.

THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY will be carried on as usual.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order on the shortest notice.
A large assortment always on hand.

Just received per Mail Steamer.

Patent Whip Sockets.
Rein Holders.
Regulation gilt Bosses, &c. for Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Staff Corps and Infantry Mounted Officers.
Embroidered Stars and Crowns for Officers' Saddle cloths.

N. B.—A few serviceable strong Saddles, Rs. 35 Nett Cash.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LONDON,

FOR FIRE INSURANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000, *Sterling.*

Directors.

Chairman.—John White Cater, Esq., (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Son, & Co.)
Deputy Chairman—Charles Morrison, Esq., (Messrs. Morrison, Dillon, & Co.)
Anselmo de Arroyave, Esq. (Messrs. A. D. Arroyave & Co.)
Alexander Henry Campbell, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell, & Co.)
Philip Chas. Cavan, Esq. (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock, & Co.)
Edw. Cohen, Esq. (Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort, and Cohen.)
Jas. Du Buisson, Esq. (Messrs. Henckell, Du Buisson, & Co.)
Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, Esq. (Messrs. Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons.)
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq. (Messrs. Klockmann and Fesser.)
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq. (Messrs. George Peabody & Co.)
John Mollett, Esq., Austin Friars Passage.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Peter P. Ralli, Esq. (Messrs. Ralli Brothers.)
John Henry William Schröder, Esq. (Messrs. J. H Schröder & Co.)
Robert Smith, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.)
Frederic Somes, Esq. (Messrs. Somes, Mullens & Co.)
George Young, Esq. (Messrs. Begbie, Young, & Co.)
(With power to add to their number.)

Manager.
GEORGE HENRY WHYTING.
Sub-Manager.
WILLIAM JAMES HAYES.

THE Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two millions Sterling,

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
350 ,, ,, Longcloth.
400 ,, ,, Madapollams.
200 ,, ,, Jacconets.
2 Cases T. Red Mulls.
15 Bales Mule and Water Twist.
2 Bales 400 Pieces Mulls.
1 Case Muslin Delanes.
2 Cases Spanish Stripes.
1 Hhd. cut Quart and Pint Decanters.

ALSO

An Invoice of Mahogany Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Treasury Chests, Brass Foundery, &c. &c., just landed, comprising Mahogany Cheval Glasses 40 by 20, Toilet Glasses with or without Marble Tablets, Dressing and Hanging Glasses, a few pairs Pier Glasses in Fancy Frames.

6 Wrought Iron Fire-proof Treasury Chests 30 by 30 and 30 by 20.

Reading Lamps, Cupboard, Box and Drawer Locks, Lifting Handles, [illegible] and Coat Hooks, double and single Screw Pullies [illegible] of sizes, False Handles, Brass Head Nails, Hooks [illegible] Eyes, Stop Buttons, &c. &c., a few Chubb's Cash Boxes, Sets of Table Cutlery, plated Waiters, and 2, 3 light Hanging Argand Lamps.

AUCTION SALE.

On THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Chinchpoogly, the sundry property of General MAHOMED HUSSIN KHAN, of the Oude Army; proceeding to Bagdad. The same comprises sundry articles of solid silver such as Trays, Goglets, Lotas, Pandans, &c., Gold and Silver Embroidered Dresses, Scarfs and Angrikas, ditto beautifully worked with real Pearls, magnificent Cashmere Shawls, Gold and Silver Cloth Curtains, Kincab Caps and Children's Clothing, Handsome Double-plated Epergne with real Crystal Diamond Cut Receivers, ditto Dish Covers of chaste design, ditto Curry, Tart and Pie Dishes, ditto Single, Double and Treble Branch Candlesticks, Rich Pink and Gold Dessert Service for 30 people with Dishes and Centre Pieces complete, a very handsome Dark Blue and Gold Tea and Coffee Set, Cut Crystal Dessert Fruit Dishes, a pair of Mahogany Pedestal Tea Poys, single pieces, large Mahogany Framed Cheval Glass, a first-rate Silver Plated Cornopean by Henry Distra, London, in case, lined with Velvet, a Brass Flageolet with Keys, a few handsome Engravings in Maple and Gilt Frames.

AT 2 P. M.

A beautiful Stud Bred Chesnut Gelding, 14-2, and 4 years old.
Ditto Grey Arab Horse, 14-2 and 4 years old.
A Bengal-built Buggy.
A Set of English Plated Buggy Harness.
Ditto Ditto For a Pair.

N. B.—Catalogues will shortly be published, and the property be on view three days before the day of sale.

MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY SHARES.

Offers will be entertained by the undersigned for a few of these Shares.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PORT WINE.

Of unexceptionable quality, if taken in larger quantities than 5 dozens at a time, Rs. 16 per dozen, otherwise Rs. 17 per dozen. Sample bottles Rs. 1-8 each.

MARTELL'S DARK BRANDY.

A few cases of this celebrated Brandy for sale at Rs. 21 per dozen, to close an account.

GINGER WINE.

Of superior quality, at Rs. 13-8 per dozen.

CRAWFORD & Co.

No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 17th Feb. 1862.

FRESH STORES AND OTHER GOODS.

MESSRS. ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS beg to inform their kind customers and the public generally, that they have just imported per Ships *Lady Octavia, Seafield, Cleadon* and *Redan*, a superior supply of Oilmans stores, in great variety. Friend's Pale Ale and Guinness' extra Dublin Stout.

ALSO.

Best German Silver and Electro plate Ware, Gig Harness, fashionable silk Umbrellas, Glassware, Plated and Bronzed Hanging and Reading Lamps, Candlesticks, &c.

The articles are too numerous to mention, the stock is very extensive and varied, and the undersigned have no doubt of their ability to meet all demands.

ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS.
Corner of Forbes and Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi "Peatateuch" (1st five Books of Moses), 6 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 6 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

MESS, ARMY AND GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1 Church Gate Street. The Undersigned are now prepared to execute unlimited orders for—
Tennant's Beer and Porter.
Allsopp's India Pale Ale.
Salt & Co.'s Beer, Marzetti's Beer.
Burton Brewery Ale.

N. B.—The above in Quarts and Pints.

Dinner Sherry, Superior Sherries.
Port and Ginger Wines.
Jacquesson & Co.'s Champagne.
Best Old Tom, Gin and Whiskey.
Brandies of various prices and qualities.
Cherry Brandy and Curacoa.
Claret, Hock, Moselle.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS.

Gillon & Co.'s Jams and Jellies.
Hams and Cheeses.
Oilman's Stores generally.
Teas, Sugar, Coffee of approved quality.
China and Indian Preserves.

DE LA RUE & Co.'s STATIONERY.

Extra superfine large Satin Post for mercantile correspondence, Cream and Blue laid all insides ruled.
Extra large mercantile Note Ruled.
Cream and Blue Wove large and Extra large Foreign Note, Envelope attached.
Water lined Overland Post and Note.
Royal Letter Paper, various colours.
Blue laid Ivory Note.
Thick Cream laid Ivory Note.
Castle Double Thick Note.
Black bordered Note and other Paper.
Windsor Court Letter and Note Paper.
Letter and Note Paper for Inland Postage.
Envelopes of all kinds and sizes.
Official Envelopes, cloth lined and plain Playing Cards.
Blank Memo. and account Books.
Steel Pens, Quills and Quill Pens.
Indian Rubber, Black lead Pencils.
Japan, Red and Blue Inks.

N. B.—Every requisite kept in stock.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH.

Chemicals, Apparatus.
Albumenized Paper.
Albumenized Paper for Stereoscopic Pictures.
Stereoscopes and Pictures.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Piano Fortes, and all Wooden Instruments.
Kohler's Brass Instruments for Military Bands.
Clarniet and Bassoon Reed.
Extras for all Instruments.
Violin and Violincello strings.
Guitar Strings.
Military Bag Pipes.
Chanter and Drone Reeds for Bag Pipes.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Silver Lace for Cavalry Regiments.
Chubb's Boxes and Locks.
China Matting.
Tucker's Argand Lamps.
Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits.
And other articles too numerous to mention.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES.—DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE CAPS, Felt Waddings to prevent the Leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality, &c. *Sole Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.* Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

ENFIELD RIFLE AMMUNITION AND BALL CARTRIDGES.

For Whitworth Rifles, also for Westley Richard's Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other Breech Loaders

ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Road, London.
W. C. Wholesale Only.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at out-stations, that she has just received a splendid assortment of MILLINERY for the season, consisting of

DRESSES.

Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Crape, Blonde, Gauze, Lace Tarlaton Silk, &c.
Flounced Silk Dresses, Plain and Figured.
Colored French Muslin Dresses.
Colored and White Sprig Muslin Dresses.
White Embroidered Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
Rich Barège Flounced Dresses.
Plain and Flounced rich Mohair Dresses.
Cheap and good striped, and Checked Silks.
Mouseline de sôi Dresses with rich Silk Flounces.
White and Colored Gauze Dresses.
Black and White Lace Dresses, and Flouncing.
Black and White Lace Tunics for Ball Dresses.
Sprig'd and Striped Muslin de sôi Dresses.
Striped Mohair Cloth for Dresses.
Foulard Silk.
White and Spotted Muslin and Net for Dresses.

BONNETS AND HATS.

Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk Tulle, Silk, Crêpe & Crape, &c. &c.
White Crinoline, and Braid Bonnets.
Plain Dunstable and Colored Straw Bonnets.
Hats for Ladies, richly trimmed with Feathers, Velvet, &c. &c.
Hats for Girls, Boys and Infants, trimmed and untrimmed.

MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.

White and Black Spanish Lace Mantles.
Black Silk and Mohair Mantles.
Black and White Lace Mantles.
Burnouses, in White Lama, and Barège.
Do. in Black Grenadine.
Do. in Black Barège.
Colleen Bawn Mantles in Black and White Muslin.
Zauve Jacquettes with Vests, handsomely trimmed.
Lama Shawls, Black, White, and Coloured.
Black Grenadine Shawls, trimmed with Spanish Lace.

COLLARS AND SLEEVES IN SETS.

Real Valanceinnes Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Imitation Brussels Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Collar and Sleeves.
White Muslin embroidered in Black Collar and Sleeves.
White and Black Net Collars and Sleeves.
White and Black Crêpe Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White Hemmed Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Garnitures for Ball Dresses.
Wreaths of Colored Flowers, with Steel and Gold.
Bridal Wreaths in great variety.
Wreaths for Mourning in Black, White, and Steel.
Flowers of every description.
Invisible Hair Nets, Black and Brown.
Hair Nets in Chinelle Braid, Floss, Beads, &c.
Rich Quilted Trimmings in all Colors.
Fancy Chinelle Rosettes and Graduated Buttons for Dresses.

LADIES' DRESS PRESERVES.

Ladies Belt Clasps, in Aluminium, Gold and Jet.

HEAD DRESSES, &c.

Head Dresses, in Steel, Gold, Coral, Velvet, &c.
Gold Flowers, Ornaments and Cords.
Gold Pins and Gold Combs, for the Hair.
Fancy Gold, and Aluminium Back Combs.
Pearl, and Gold Coronets.
Real Valencennes, and Maltese Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Imitation Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Infants Cloaks, and Hoods, very rich.
Rich Fancy Fans, Spangled in Gold Steel and Silver.
Ladies French Stays.

STEEL HOOPS AND PETTICOATS, OF EVERY DESCRPTION.

Fancy Feathers, Rosettes, Birds, &c.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers with Velvet to match, in all Colors for Hats, &c.
Rich Velvet Fancy and Plain Ribbon.
Black White and Colored Spotted Falls.
Black and White real Maltese Lace Lappets.
Embroidered French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ladies White Kid Gloves.
Aluminium, Gilt and Pearl *Arrows* for Head Dresses.

FOR WEDDINGS.

White Glacé and Figured Silk Dresses.
White Lace, Embroidered and plain Tulle Dresses.
White Embroidered Tarlaton Dresses.
Bonnets, Mantles, Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Square, Tulle, and Lace Bridal Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
White Kid Gloves, Fans, &c. &c. &c.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Mohair and Paramata Dresses.
Black Barège and Muslin Dresses.
Rich Black Glacé Silks.
Half Mourning Silks and Muslins.
Black Burnouses.
Bonnets.
Flowers in Crêpe, steel and Jet.
Crêpe Collars and Sleeves.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Jet Broaches, Bracelets, and Jet Clasps for Waits Bands.

Hours of business from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by either a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay.

CHOLERA MEDICINES.

DR. COLLIS BRONNES' Chlorodyne.
DR. LEITH'S Cholera Mixtures with and without Opium.
RASPAIES' French Cholera Mixture.
TREACHER & Co.'s Anti Cholera, and Diarhœa Mixture.
DR. WARBURGH'S Fever Drops.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of the above well known remedies.

☞ Establishment.—At Bombay (the Fort and the Medical Hall, Byculla,) Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee and Kotree.

THE MEDICAL HALL, BYCULLA.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. Operative Family Chemists and General Merchants, beg to draw the attention of the Public to their convenient and extensive premises at Byculla, which have been constructed to meet the numerous and important requirements of their business. The multifarious nature of their stock has been divided into separate departments under qualified heads, which will greatly facilitate the general working of their Establishment.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND DISPENSING BRANCH has been fitted expressly for the purpose and is strictly under the immediate personal superintendence of qualified dispensing chemists from the best houses in London, and the drugs and chemicals are selected by Mr. Treacher himself in Europe, and where advisable the manufacture of chemicals and medicinal preparations is conducted on the premises to ensure perfect purity.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH has been greatly extended and a convenient Room has been fitted up which embraces every requisite for both amateurs and professional Photographers, from the best manufacturers of Photographic chemicals, apparatus and working material.

THE MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS are on a very large scale, and Messrs. Treacher & Co. are now able to carry out orders to an unlimited extent and with the greatest punctuality.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. invite their constituents on Malabar Hill and the neighbourhood to call, also to send their prescriptions and orders generally to the Medical Hall, Byculla, where in future their general stock will be kept. Its position is central and the premises are commodious, and greater care and attention will be ensured than has hitherto been possible in the bustling and confined premises in the Fort.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to acknowledge and thank the Public for the general support given to the Firm during the past thirty years and trust to continue to enjoy their confidence and patronage. Successful experience has fully proved the advantage of supplying ONLY guaranteed articles, and they confidently assert that it is their aim in every detail connected with the business to ensure the satisfaction of their constituents.

The Book-keeping and correspondence will for a time be carried on in the Fort where out-station orders should be addressed.

The hours of business are from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted). Prescriptions prepared and Medicines supplied at both establishments at any hour.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds and Race Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers.
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 4 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courior Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Tent Clocks without Pendulums.
Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufactures to order in fine Indian Gold.

Alberts. Gold Hoops for children's ears
Guards. Wedding Rings and Guards.
Hair Guards. Brooches.
Hair Rings. Bracelets.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

Albert, Medical, and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

For Granting Assurances on Lives, Endowments, and Annuities.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£650,000
The Subscribed Capital	500,000
The Paid-up Capital	145,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed	£1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of about £30,000 per annum.

INDIAN BRANCH.
BOMBAY.

Board of Management.

Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Malabar Hill.
James Hunter, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Robert Strong, Esq., (R. Strong & Co.,) Merchant.

Medical Officer.
DR. CORNELIUS C. MEAD.

Agents and Secretaries to the Branch Board.
Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Position and Progress of the Indian Branch.

The Accumulated Assets exceeds	Rs. 19,40,000
The Annual Income from Premiums exceeds	,, 7,50,000

The Premiums.

THE circumstances under which the Premiums for India were computed are these:—

Under authority from the Court of Directors of the late Honorable East India Company, of date September, 1847, Mr. Nelson, the Actuary, was permitted to examine the records of the India House, with a view to his completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company were computed from the data thereby afforded, and from the subsequent practical experience of the Company. No other Life Assurance Company has enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life *with profits*, the rates *without profits* being about 10 per cent. less than the following.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	8
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly, to this Company: on on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and especially favorable for Military men.

Profits

Are divisible every three years, a proportion equal to Five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured, payable in Cash, added to the Policy, or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The next division will take place as at 31st December, 1861.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on Assurers reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed for payment of Premiums. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies Indisputable. Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Polices may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on application being made to the Agents.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay July 1861.

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